THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] SATURDAY, 25 FEBRUARY, 1837. [NO. 9373

FOR LONDON.—The Ship UPTON CASTLE; *Captain Duggan*, will positively sail on the 28th. inst., and 2 cabins are only disengaged. Apply to *Captain Duggan*, or to *Messrs. D. and M. Pestonjee*, in the fort.—Bombay, 24th February, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ship CHESHIRE, D. CAMPBELL, commander; to sail on the 28th instant. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to *Higginson and Cardwell.*—Rampart row, 25th February, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—The ship "*William*," 470 tons, *Thomas Clark*, Commander: Will have quick dispatch.---For freight or passage, apply to Messrs. *Ferguson Turner, and Co.*—Bombay, 25th February, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The new ship DUNCAN, 644 tons, Register, *Cowley*, commander, having excellent accommodations for passengers—For passage, apply to *Captain Cowley or Remington and Co.*

24th February, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The EUCLES; Captain *Smith*. For passage, apply to the Captain, at *Messrs. W. Nicol and Co's.* Rampart-row, 21st Feb. 1837.

FREIGHT FOR LINTIN.—The *Good Success*, *W. Durant*, Commander; will leave this place with all despatch. For freight of opium only, apply to *Messrs. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sons and Co.*—Bombay, 25th February, 1837.

NOTICE.—SHOTTON AND Co's. ESTATE.—The Committee of *Shotton and Co's.* Creditors, being unable to come to a settlement with various parties, many of whom have been frequently written to, without obtaining any reply, hereby give notice, that a list of the names will be advertised, inviting offers for the purchase of the claims, unless satisfactory arrangements or proposals are made on or before the 15th *May next.*

S. D. MURRAY.—*Ex. Trustee of Shotton and Co.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Muthoorabye*, *Widow* of the late *Purrashram Sunkersett*, the Brother of *Juggonnath Sunkersett*, has adopted a Son of one *Anpoornaboye*, *Widow* of the late *Esoba Sidba*, of Jungeera with such usual Ceremony as is ordained by the Hindoo law, and the same boy is named—*Bhugvuntrow Purrashramsett*.—Dated this 15th February. 1837, corresponding with the year Mahee Shood Dushme 1758.

NOTICE.---The interest of *Mr. Andrew Johnstone*, in our establishment, ceased on the 30th June last.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 24th November, 1836.

NOTICE—On Tuesday next, the 28th instant, at noon, there will be exposed to public sale for the benefit of the concerned, a variety of ship's stores belonging to the *Reliance*, Whaler, lately lost on the Coast of Arabia. The stores are all in excellent order and consist of sails, cordage and other articles belonging to the rigging of a ship, together with a quantity of salted provisions.

Further particulars regarding the stores and the terms of sale, may be ascertained on application to *Eduljee Framjee*, Parsee merchant, Bombay Green. The stores are now open to inspection at the Custom House.

MOONSHEE MEER NUSRUT ALI, who is well versed in the Persian and Hindostanee languages, will instruct any Gentleman that may desire to learn. He has been lately employed as a Moonshee by Lieutenant T. EDMUND, A. D. C. whose certificate he possesses, and it will be produced if required.—Apply at FARNWORTH AND Co.

AUCTION.—On Monday, the 6th of March, at 11 A. M. will be offered for sale by public auction, at *T. Ferrar's* Warehouse, a variety of household furniture, a few articles of plain serviceable plate and plated ware, glass and queen's ware, books, pictures and kitchen utensils. Also, a quantity of brass ware and ironmongery, with sundry other property.

At 1 P. M. will be put up, a Shigram with a set of harness, a Bengal built buggy and harness, with a capital grey horse, and a Gold's carriage with pony and harness complete. The above are all in good order.

—Catalogues will be published, and the property may be viewed from 10 A. M. on Saturday next, the 4th March, 1837.--Cardiff Castle, 25th February, 1837.

AUCTION.—On Monday next, the 27th February, *Yates and Co.* will sell by public auction, 2 Bengal single poled tents, and a tattoo: the property of a gentleman proceeding to Europe. The sale will take place outside of the Church gate. *Meadow Street.*

AUCTION.---On Thursday next, the 2d March, YATES AND Co. will sell by public auction, an extensive invoice of different sized watch glasses, 100 pieces of Witney blankets, some musical snuff boxes, accordions, 40 kegs of black paint, hand gloves, and about 93 dozen of sherry. Further particulars in next Wednesday's Gazette.

AT 1. P. M.

Any cattle or carriages that may offer.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, will sell, by public auction, on Monday next, the 27th instant, at the Bungalow of the late Captain HUNTER, (1st Regiment Light Cavalry,) near the Marine Battalion lines, on the Esplanade, the household furniture and property belonging to his estate, viz. Silver, and plated ware, glass ware, handsome dinner set and other queen's ware, dining and breakfast tables, chairs, couches, presses, sideboard, tea-poys, skreens, carpets, argaund lamps, cavalry appointments, books, wines, cooking utensils, &c. &c.

At 12 o'clock, a handsome Europe built buggy, two buggy horses, two excellent colts, cavalry and hunting saddles, and a set of buggy harness.

The above are now on view.—Bombay, 25th February, 1837.

JUST PUBLISHED.—No XXV. of the Quarterly ARMY LIST; corrected up to the 31st January, 1837. Printed on Europe paper.—Price 3 Rupees.—Courier office, 24th February, 1837.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street.* Parties arriving in England, will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent*, *No* .11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 6th Sept. 1836.

GUNTER & HOOPER'S Wine Coolers, as also Water Coolers on an improved principle, may be had of various sizes from 1 to 12 bottles, at *Sprague Frith and Co's.*

Likewise Glauber Salts for the above. Sprague *Frith and Co.* have just received, a neatly fitted up and complete Color box for Oil Painting.

A Chemical Test chest, with every requisite apparatus.

A small electrifying machine.

Soda-water and Ærated Lemonade at 4½ Rs per dozen. 1½ Rs allowed for empty bottles returned.

JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS.—To be published quarterly. The Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India, has delegated to a Committee of papers the task of selecting such matter for the press as may be found in the Transactions of the said Society. Communications from other societies or individuals, on subjects of Natural History and Statistics added to the A. and H. Society's papers will form the substance of this publication. This journal is proposed to be published by, and on account of, the Proprietors of the *Bombay Courier*, at the usual cost of this place for printed matter. The names of Subscribers will be received at this office; or by the Secretary to the society.—Courier Office, Bombay, 25th Feb., 1837.

YATES AND CO. in addition to their already extensive stock of stores, have received superior Lochfin herrings, pickled in hermetically sealed cannisters. Also hare, grouse, and other soups, codfish, haddocks, salmon, red and white herrings, capital York hams, cheese. The above articles have been recently imported, and will be sold very moderate. Salt beef and pork constantly kept open for the convenience of purchasers. Ship's stores of almost every description.---Meadow Street.

A Very excellent batch of London brown stout, cyder and Irish whisky, is for sale at *Yates and Co's.*

TO LET.---A house in the fort, lately vacated by Dhackjee Dadajee.

For particulars, apply to *D. and M. Pestonjee*, at their office in the fort.

WANTED—FOR THE CIRCULATING LIBRARY—Mr. Chaplin's reports on the Revenues of the Deccan, Dr. Marshall's Statistical Reports of the S. M. C. Briggs on the Land Tax in India. Lyall's Geology, Col. Kennedy's Mahratta Grammar, Vidoor Nithee, Sungusun Butteesee, Gilchrist's English and Hindustani Dictionary, Tytler's Universal History, in 6 vols. Family Library, the English Sporting Magazine, new series, from Jan. 1835, to Apri 1836, the Tropical Agriculturist by Porter, Denman's Midwifery.—Church lane, 24th Feb., 1837.

MESSRS. A. B. COLLETT AND CO. beg to inform their friends and the public, that they have purchased a large collection of new and valuable books, lately imported from England, among which are the following:—

Fletcher's Family Devotions with plates 4to. Pictorial Bible 2 vols. 4to. Wright's History of Essex, 2 vols. 4to. with numerous plates, Lawson's Modern Farrier, Domestic Adviser, Universal Gazetteer, Drawing Books.—24th February, 1837.

FRENCH AND OTHER GOODS ON COMMISSION—BECK AND Co. have just had their already extensive stock of Commission Goods augmented by the receipt of the undermentioned articles, all of recent importation vizt. White and black monumental slabs above 2 inches thick, and measuring 17½ by 13, 19 by 15 and 45 by 26 inches, Sardinnes both in oil and butter, pepperment lozenges in glass stoppered bottles, lavender and cologne water, superior violins and guitars complete, fashionable bonnets for ladies, girls and boys, splendid wax dolls dressed out a-la-mode, lacquered bird cages, Manilla and Bengal cheroots, Chinchew and Canton sugar candy, in whole and half tubs, China blue and gold sugar jars, &c. &c.

SUPERIOR CABIN BISCUIT.—May be had of *Messrs. Beck, and Co.*, in quantities of one maund and upwards, at a moderate rate.

FOR SALE.—A magnificent China lacquered folding screen in 8 pieces, measuring 8 by 2 feet, and a superb dissert service of 12 large mother o'pearl shells, most elaborately and beautifully carved, forming together very eligible presents to England. Apply to *Messrs. Beck, and Co.*

FOR SALE.—A very superior double barrelled detonating gun, with case, &ca. complete, by Williams. A double barrelled detonating Rifle by Williams: also several excellent double barrelled guns for sale on commission. A very superior and tastefully fitted up Album, containing a great variety of valuable prints, colored engravings, caricatures, &ca.---Apply to Yates and Co.

FOR SALE.—A 1st size Bengal made Billiard table, with balls and cues, complete.

A Cab-phæton, with harness. Price..... 1,800 Rupees,

A Stanhope....ditto.... 900 do.

A handsome, light Britzka, with a pair of well-match'd bay horses and harness.

Apply to *Messrs. Frith and Co.* who have on sale at their rooms, a great of variety of new, and second-hand vehicles, at moderate prices.

Nesbit lane, 24th Feb. 1837.

FOR SALE.—The BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, with an INDIAN CALENDAR attached, for 1837.—It is corrected up to the latest date.—*Price—Rupees 6 per copy.*—Courier Office, 25th Feb. 1837.

FOR SALE—An excellent assortment of the Oil Cloth for rooms, staircases, buggies, &c.

2	Pieces to match, each 36 feet by 15.			Chinese pattern, colors brown and green.
2	ditto	ditto	ditto	Fancy patern colors brown and red.
1	ditto	ditto	to mach 36 feet by 15	Turkey pattern. Colors green, red & white.
1	ditto	ditto	to mach 32 feet by 15	Turkey pattern. Colors green, red & white.
1	ditto 36 feet by 15.			Persian pattern (very handsome.)
1	ditto do.	"	"	ditto, Chinese pattern; colors brown and green dtito.
1	ditto do.	"	"	ditto, Marble pattern, dark color.
1	ditto do.	"	"	ditto, Fancy pattern, colors red, blue, and green; very handsome.
1	ditto do.	"	"	ditto, ditto, ditto; colors blue and brown ditto.
1	ditto 52	"	"	21. Marble pattern; light color.

Bordering to match the above, in lengths of 72 feet and 22 inches wide. Ditto for staircases, &c. of different widths and patterns. A few pieces suitable for Buggies, &c. Also for sale, three capital second-hand Billiard Tables; one 12 feet by 6 (formerly the property of *Wm. Newnham, Esq.*) one 11 feet by 5½, and 9 feet by 4½. The whole complete with balls, cues, &c. and in excellent order.—To be seen at T. FERRAR'S Warehouse.—Price moderate; for cash only.—Cardiff Castle, 24th Feb., 1837.

FOR Sale,—A few hogsheads and butts of the best Sherry, being upwards of 18 months in wood. Apply to *Messrs. D. and M. Pestonjee.*

Butt at 500 Rs.
Hhd. at 250. "

Bombay, 24th Feb. 1837

FOR SALE, at the godowns of Messrs. RITCHIE STEUART and Co., the following wines:

Brown and Pale Sherry, in Hhds. at Rs 320 each
In quarter casks " " 160 "
Ditto in 6 dozen Cases " " 16 to 18 ℔ dozen
Port, in 3 dozen cases " " 20..... ditto
Claret ℔ Mexicain.

viz. Lafitte..... } Rs 12 ℔ doz. in cases of 1 doz. each
Latour..... }
Leoville.. .. }
Mouton.. .. } Rs 10 ditto ditto
St. Julian.... }
Barsac..... }

Old,—Cherry & Raspberry Ratafia, at Rs 10 ℔ doz.
Pints in cases of 3 doz. pints.
Very old Cognac..Rs 18 ℔ doz. } in cases of
Old Cognac..Rs 10 to 12 ditto. } 1 dozen each.

Bombay, 18th February, 1837.

FOR SALE.---At the Godowns of Messrs. *Skinner and Co.*, the following Wines:--

Red and White Hermitage of the vintage of 1822, 25 and 27, @ Rs 20 ℔ dozen
White St. Péray, of the vintage of 1825 at 25, ℔ do.
Superior Sherry in cases of 3 & 6 doz. at " 18 ℔ do.
Ditto in Wood at....Rs 460 ℔ Butt. & 230 ℔ Hhd.
London particular Madeira at.....500 ℔ Pipe.

Dady's Buildings, 11th January, 1837.

ON SALE.—At the godowns of Messrs, FORBES and Co., the following Wines, viz.

Madeira from Messrs. Murdoch, Shortridge, and Co. at Rs. 500 per pipe.

Sherry, from Messrs. Ruskin, Telford, and Domecy, at Rs. 500 per butt.—Bombay, 24th. February, 1837.

ON SALE.—At the godowns of *Messrs. W. Nicol and Co's.* Alsop's Beer of October last; just landed from the *Eucles*, Rs 70 ℔ Hhd.

Rampart, row 25th Feb. 1837.

BILLS on Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. and Co. London, in convenient sets, at 2s|1d. 30 days' sight, may be had of

McGREGOR BROWNRIGG, AND Co.

Bombay, 25th February, 1837.

IN THE PRESS.—Under the auspices of the Government of India, and of the *Asiatic Society of Calcutta*, the Arabian Nights' Entertainments (the 1,001 Nights, complete) in the original Arabic. Now, *for the first time*, published under the direction of W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Esq. V. P. A. S. in four volumes, royal 8vo. boards. Subscription price Co.'s Rs 48.

N. B.—The subscription will be closed six months from this date. Subscriptions to be sent direct to Calcutta—Copies deliverable by *Messrs. Frith and Co.* Bombay. *W. Thacker and Co.* Calcutta.—Bombay, 35th February, 1837.

DESTOURNELL'S COS CLARET, direct from the Proprietor at Bordeaux, in cases of one, and of one and a half dozen each, of this generally esteemed wine, to be had at 22 Rs ℔ dozen.—Apply to Messrs. Skinner and Co.—Dady's Buildings, 25th February, 1837.

TO BE LET.—A commodious bungalow at the Breach, called the *Crow's Nest*, lately vacated by *Mrs. McCarthy.*—Apply to *Jahangeer Byramjee*, Fort.

TO BE LET.—An airy and commodious family residence, situated in Nesbit lane; to be vacated after the 5th instant, by G. H. Gordon, Esq.

A house on the Mount, near Ghompdavee hill, lately vacated by G. Pollexfen, Esq.

A house at the Breach, called, Backbay.--Apply to *Dhackjee Dadajee*, Esq. at his office in the fort. 25th February, 1837.

TO BE LET.---Two houses at Matoonga; rent very moderate.

A house No. 2 in Rampart-row.

House at Colaba, called Morley Hall.

Ditto. at the top of Nesbit Lane in Mazagone.

2 Warehouses No. 7 & 8, in Dady's Buildings.

Ditto. under Courier office.—Apply to *Cursetjee Jamsetjee.*

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 14th February, 1837.

No. 88.—Lieutenant J. E. S. Waring of the Horse Artillery, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

No. 89.—By a Resolution passed in the General Department under date the 11th instant, Assistant Surgeon T. Waller has been appointed Vaccinator in the Concan, vice Surgeon T. Robson, who vacates the appointment on promotion.

Bombay Castle, 16th February, 1837.

No. 90.—Captain Bruce Seton, of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to act as Joint Remount Agent, until the arrival of the Officer who may be nominated to that appointment by the Government of Fort Saint George.

Bombay Castle, 18th February 1837.

No. 91.—Brigadier General J. Kinnersley, Commanding in Candeish, is allowed leave of absence from 1st to the 31st proximo, to proceed to the Presidency, on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 20th February, 1837.

No. 92.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed.—

Lieutenant J. Penny of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, to act as Adjutant to that Regiment, during the absence of Lieutenant Owen on leave to the Presidency.

Lieutenant L. Brown, of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Interpreter to the Horse Artillery, and His Majesty's 4th Regiment Light Dragoons, during the absence of Lieutenant Woosnam of the Horse Artillery on leave from the 15th ultimo.

Lieutenant E. A. Guerin of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Adjutant to that Regiment during the absence of Ensign Stuart, on sick certificate to the Presidency.

Lieutenant T. Jackson of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Adjutant to the Detachment of that Regiment at Broach, consisting of upwards of 300 Rank and File from the 1st ultimo.

Captain J. Pope of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Interpreter in the Hindoostanee and Mahratta Languages to the Left Wing of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, during the absence of Ensign Scott, on leave to the Presidency.

Ensign W. R. Simpson of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Quarter Master to that Regiment during the absence of Ensign Scott, on leave to the Presidency.

Assistant Surgeon C. F. Collier, to act as Deputy Medical Storekeeper at Ahmedabad, on the departure of Assistant Surgeon Brown for the Presidency.

No. 93.—The following native promotions and appointments are made.

2nd Regiment Light Cavalry.

Jemadar Davy Sing to be Subedar, and Havildar Shaik Manoola to be Jemedar, in succession to Subedar Major Shaik Nujjeeb pensioned.—Date of Rank, 1st January, 1837.

Havildar Bohany Bux to be Jemedar, vice Sumboo Sing pensioned.—Do. do. do.

Havildar Mhye Lall to be Jemedar, vice Khoosheal Sing pensioned.—Do. do. do.

12th Regiment Native Infantry.

Color Havildar Padnac Bhornac to be Jemedar, vice Oogaghar Doobay pensioned.—Do. do. do.

17th Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemedar Benee Sing to be Subedar, and Color Havildar Emaum Khan to be Jemedar, in succession to Ramjee pensioned.—Do. do. do.

Appointment.

2nd Regiment Light Cavalry.

Subedar Sudoola Khan to be Subedar Major, vice Shaik Nujjeeb pensioned.—Date of appointment, 1st January 1837.

1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemedar Jayajee Chowan to be Subedar, and Color Havildar Ramjee to be Jemedar, in succession to Amba Koorty, pensioned.—Do. do. do.

Color Havildar Shaik Hoosseen to be Jemedar, vice Nagojee Cristnajee pensioned.—Do. do. do.

18th Regiment Native Infantry.

Color Havildar Curpat to be Jemedar, vice Subona Sutwa pensioned.—Do. do. do.

22nd Regiment Native infantry.

Jemedar Samueljee Selemanjee to be Subedar, and Color Havildar Sew Deen Sing to be Jemedar, in succession to Dowlutjee Moria Invalided.—Do. do. do.

Jemedar Bawajee Israel to be Subedar, and Bawajee Cuddum to be Jemedar, in succession to Gunnac Narnac pensioned.—Do. do. do.

Color Havildar Thangee Yadoo to be Jemedar, vice Hummutjee Marrick pensioned.—Do do. do.

No. 94.—Assistant Surgeon E. W. Edwards, of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to act as Deputy Medical Storekeeper at the Presidency, from the 18th ultimo, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Ryan on duty.

No. 95.—The following appointment is made.

12th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant J. Holmes to be Adjutant, vice Clarkson resigned the situation.—Date of appointment, 6th February, 1837.

No. 96.—Mr. James Mackillop Taylor is admitted to the Service, in conformity with his appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors, as a Cadet of Cavalry on this Establishment, and promoted to Cornet, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment. Date of arrival at Bombay, 7th February 1837.

No. 97.—The appointment of Lieutenant Janvrin of His Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons, as Interpreter in Hindoostanee to that Corps from the 4th instant, is confirmed.

No. 98.—Lieutenant Thomas Maughan of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, has been permitted by the Government of Fort Saint George to proceed to England on sick Certificate.

No. 99.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following General Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

No. 44 of 1837.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, 30th January, 1837.

The following paragraph (5) of a Military Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, to the Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, No. 54, dated 31st August 1836, is published for general information.

Letter Dated 15th August, 1835.

With reference to Court's Orders to Madras, of 5th August 1834, (a Copy of which was forwarded as applicable to Bengal, in Court's Letter of 11th February 1835,) regarding the allowances of General Officers on the Staff, while absent from their Divisions on leave, submit a representation of the injurious effect of the Regulation therein laid down, and urge the ground upon which the Court are requested to reconsider the Orders in question, and to grant the Officers so employed, an immunity from any forfeiture of allowances while absent from their Divisions on leave within the limits of the Presidency to which they belong.

Para. 5.—In compliance with your recommendation, we shall not object to the continuance of the allowances of Officers on the General Staff, when absent from their Commands, within the limits of their respective Presidencies for a reasonable period, provided that no additional expense is thereby occasioned to the State.

No. 100.—The following appointments are made:—

Ordnance Department.

Acting Conductor Patrick Kelly, to be Conductor, and Acting Sub-Conductor John Mahony, to be Sub-Conductor, in succession to Crow pensioned.—Date of appointment, 10th January 1837.

Sub-Conductor James Seater, to be Acting Conductor, and Serjeant Frederick Welsford, to be Acting Sub-Conductor, in succession to Hook, appointed Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary.—Do. ditto.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD,—LIEUT. COL. *Secy. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th February 1837.

No. 14.—Lieutenant J. W. Young is allowed leave of absence for a period of one month, on private affairs.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD,—Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th January, 1837.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of act No. XIV. of 1835, to confer on Mr. W. Escombe, acting 1st assistant collector and magistrate of Belgaum, the full powers of a magistrate.

Bombay Castle, 16th February 1837.

Mr. E. B. Mills is appointed acting judge and session judge and agent for the Right Honorable the Governor, at Surat, during the absence of the Honorable Mr. J. Sutherland.

Bombay Castle, 22nd February, 1837.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that the judges of the sudder dewanee adawlut have authorized the Civil Court at Sholapoor to be closed for a period of six weeks from the 20th instant, under the provisions of regulation VI. of 1834.

Mr. P. W. LeGeyt, acting judge and session judge of Dharwar, assumed charge of his office on the 16th instant.

Mr. A. Bell, judge and session judge and agent for Sirdars at Poona, resumed charge of his office on the 20th instant.

Mr. R. T. Webb, acting register of the sudder dewanee and sudder foujdaree adawlut, received charge of his office on the 30th ultimo.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint lieutenant P. T. French, an assistant magistrate in the Ahmednugger collectorate, under the provisions of act No. XIV. of 1835.

The judges of the sudder dewanee adawlut, issued a sunnud bearing date the 13th instant, to Azum Kumroodeen Wulud Sullahoodeen, appointing him acting moonsiff at Rahooree, in the zillah of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. J. W. Langford acting assistant judge and session judge and assistant to the agent for sirdars at Poona, assumed charge of his duties on the 7th instant.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th February 1837.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint M. W. Courtney, to act as first assistant political commissioner for Guzerat and resident at Baroda, from the 28th April to 16th November 1836.

Bombay Castle 22nd February 1837.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments.

Lieutenant P. I. French, to be bheel agent in the Ahmednuggur collectorate.

Lieutenant F. H. Brown, to be agent for bheels in Candeish, and to continue attached as 2nd in command of the bheel corps.

Major Morrison, resident in the Persian Gulf, has been allowed a further extension of leave on sick certificate for a period of eight months from the 30th March next.

The leave on sick certificate, granted to Mr. William Courtney second assistant to the political commissioner for Guzerat, under date the 26th ultimo, has been extended for a period of three months.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY.—*Sec. to Govt.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 20th February 1837.

Mr. F. Sims, to act as second assistant to the principal collector of Surat.

Mr. J. H. Pelly junior, to act as third assistant to the principal collector of Dharwar.

Bombay Castle, 22nd February 1837.

Mr. N. Kirkland, acting collector of Kaira, received charge of the collectorate from Mr. Briggs, on the 12th instant.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. H. TOWNSEND.—*Acting Secy. to Govt.*

APPEAL.

The gallant and persevering exertions of Colonel Chesney and his comrades have, in navigating the Euphrates throughout its whole course, added another trophy to British enterprise. But this has not been accomplished without a great and melancholy loss of life; partly occasioned by exposure and fatigue, but chiefly by the wreck of the *Tigris* Steamer, during a hurricane of irresistible violence.

The officers served in the expedition without any pay from the expedition, and although the men received their working pay, they were not entitled, either for themselves or their families, to any pension or after remuneration. Of those who perished, many left widows and children, and all remitted home regularly, through Colonel Chesney, a large portion of their pay for the support of needy relations, who are now left destitute.

The present appeal is therefore made to the benevolence of the public to raise a sum of money for the purchase of small annuities for these distressed relations, and the Committee will enquire into the merits of each case, and direct the disposal of whatever fund may be collected.

Casualties in the Expedition.	Officers	Interpreter	Engineer	Assistant Engineer	Boiler Maker	Sergeant	Corporal	Bombardier	Gunners	Seamen	Natives	Total
Lost in the Tigris	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	4	5	5	20
Died during the Expedition	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	4	2	0	12
Grand Total												32

Subscriptions will be received by Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co. and by Messrs. McGregor, Brownrigg and Co. of Bombay.

(Signed) James Farish, Charles Malcolm, Chesney, Colonel, John Warden, W. Jacob, Captain, M. F. Brownrigg, A. S. Finlay. } Committee.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Sir Robert Grant	200	Mrs. E. C. Morgan	20
Lady Grant	100	Brigadier Sullivan	50
Major Felix	30	A. S. LeMessurier, Esq.	50
Dr. Morehead	20	W.	20
Captain Johnson	25	S. Marriot, Esq.	50
Lieutenant Edmunds	25	Mrs. Shortt	20
Sir Bladen Capel	100	Mrs. Carr	30
Lady Capel	100	Reverend H. Jeffreys	30
Captain Sir Charles Malcolm, R. N.	100	Mrs. Keith	20
Skinner and Co.	100	Lieut Colonel James	25
S. Stamforth, Bengal Civil Service	50	Mrs. James	25
Hon'ble J. Farish	150	W. C. Bruce, Esq.	50
J. H. Bainbridge, Esq.	100	Mrs Bruce	50
Major Stalker	25	Captain Foy	25
Hon'ble E. Ironside	100	Colonel J. Dickinson	30
Mrs. Ironside	50	A. Patterson, Esq.	10
J. P. Willoughby, Esq.	100	C. A. Stuart, Esq.	25
James Erskine, Esq.	50	Captain Rowley	25
James Alexander, Esq.	50	A. H. Jones, Esq.	15
Captain W. Jacob	25	Captain Barrow, R. N.	20
E. B. Mills, Esq.	50	Mrs. Keys Fogerty	20
Mrs. E. Mills	50	Lieut Col. Wood	30
Mrs. Owen	50	Mrs. W. Morgan	20
Sir J. W. Awdry	150	Alexander S. Finlay, Esq.	100
Mrs. Griffith	25	C. Lush, Esq.	20
Lieut. Col. Griffith	25	Marcus F. Brownrigg, Esq.	50
Captain Daniel Ross	30	William Church, Esq.	20
John Warden, Esq.	30	Henry Cracroft, Esq.	10
Mrs. Warden	20	Nanabhoy Framjee	20
X	20	Cowasjee Nanabhoy	10
C	10	Jehangeer Nasservanjee	20
Viator	50	H. Sonnenkalb, Esq.	20
E. C. Morgan, Esq.	30	W. H. Warden, Esq.	100
		Capt. Hine	100
		J. L. Philipps, Esq.	20

The subjoined notice of an intended law to regulate the succession to and tenure of property within the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts of India, by the Parsee community, will be read with interest. From the tenor of the preamble it would appear that the Governor General in Council expects some suggestions to be offered by the parties whose rights the new law will affect. Our Parsee friends here, who have lately taken an active part in the affairs of their caste, had better have a full consultation, and thereafter make their sentiments known; it will be satisfactory to the supreme Government to understand that their measures meet approbation; and they will no doubt be equally glad to receive additional information:

FORT WILLIAM, LEGISLATIVE DEPT. 30TH JANUARY, 1837.

"*Resolution.*—It has been brought to the notice of the Governor General in Council, that Landed Property of great value within the jurisdiction of the King's Courts, is now held by Parsees, to whom it has descended in conformity with Parsee usages, but not in conformity with the English Law of Inheritance.

2. The national usages of the Parsees are not like the Hindoo and Mahomedan rules of Inheritance, Marriage, and Succession recognized by Law. Nevertheless it appears to His Lordship in Council that Parsees who are in possession of Land which they have inherited according to their national usages, and with the acquiescence of all interested parties, ought not to be disturbed in that possession. This appears to His Lordship in Council to be one of those cases in which the strict enforcement of the Law would defeat the end for which Laws are made, would render property insecure, and would shake the confidence of the people in the Institutions under which they live.

3. His Lordship in Council is disposed to enact, that real property within the jurisdiction of the King's Courts shall as regards its transmission by the Will of a Parsee Testator on the death of a Parsee Intestate, be taken to be and to have always been of the nature of Chattels real.

4. This enactment will be restricted by two provisos. One of those provisos secures in their possessions all who hold such Property by what has hitherto been a strictly legal title. The other is intended to give legal validity to those family arrangements which Parsees have heretofore made according to their national customs, in cases in which no objection has been made to those arrangements.

5. In order that time may be given to Parsees who reside at a distance from Calcutta to express their wishes, His Lordship in Council has determined to leave a longer interval than ordinary, between the first publication and the final re-consideration of the Act which has been prepared on the subject.

The following Draft of that Act is herewith published for general information:

ACT NO.——OF 1837.

I. It is hereby enacted that from the——day of——all immoveable Property situate within the jurisdiction of any of the Courts established by His Majesty's Charter shall, as far as regards the transmission of such Property on the death and intestacy of any Parsee having a beneficial interest in the same, or by the last Will of any such Parsee, be taken to be and to have been of the nature of Chattels real and not of Freehold.

II. Provided always, that in any suit at law or in Equity which shall be brought for the recovery of such immoveable Property as aforesaid, no advantage shall be taken of any defect of title arising out of the transmission of such Property upon the death and intestacy of any Parsee having a beneficial interest in the same, or by the last Will of any such Parsee if such transmission took place before the said ——day of——, and if such transmission were either according to the rules which regulate the transmission of Freehold property, or else took place with the acquiescence of all persons to whom any interest in that Property would, according to the rules which regulate the transmission of Chattels, really have accrued upon the death of such Parsee.—*Gazette.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

DEAR SIR.—I observe in the general list of passengers, by the *Earl Balcarras*, that the Parsee gentlemen and their followers are all inserted under the head of so many Parsees. The courtesy shewn on such occasions to English gentlemen, may, I think, with equal propriety be extended to all others of proportionate rank, and I have no doubt you will agree with me in this opinion. One of the above,—Framjee Pestonjee, Esq.—is returned from China after a long residence there, in the successful management of very large Commercial interests, both for himself and others. This gentleman, to my knowledge, is held in high estimation by the principal Merchants in China, whether British or native, and I farther know that on every occasion of either public or private charity, or in aid of any of the institutions which an encreasing spirit of Philanthropy has lately originated there, his name has ever been found among the largest of the contributors.

I remain, &c.
COSMOPOLITE.

Bombay, 22d February, 1837.

P. S. I subjoin a corrected list of the passengers, if you do not object to give them a place again in your impartial columns.

List of Passengers.—D. L. Barn. Esq. Merchant. Framjee Pestonjee, Esq. Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Hormasjee Sapoorjee, Esq, Jehanger Sorabjee, Esq. Burjorjee Monackjee, Esq.

Pestonjee Rustomjee, Jamsetjee Bhicajee, Dorabjee Byramjee, Hormasjee Bhicajee, } In the employ of Framjee Pestonjee, Esq.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR.—I am directed by the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India, to request the favor of your inserting in your next number the annexed extract from a letter of the Assistant Collector in Candeish, regarding the salubrity and eligibility of Kunner, a pergunna of that province, for the residence and colonization of Europeans, inclined to settle in the interior.

I am, &c.
J. VAUPELL.—*Secy. Agri. and Hort. Society. Bombay, A. and H. Society's Office, 23d February*, 1837.

Extract of a letter from the Assistant to the Collector in Candeish, dated the 7th October, 1836.

Para. 16.—The climate and soil of this Pergunnah are admirably adapted to the production of European exotics; which I doubt not would be readily acclimated to native culture; and this is one powerful reason why the Kunner district should be recognised as a promising position for European colonization.

17.—Unlike some of the spots in Khandesh, most favored by nature with a rich soil and beautiful locality but effectually closed against European colonists, from their deadly climate, the Pergunnah of Kunner is blessed with a pure air and healthful temperature, united with every other advantage likely to encourage the settler and reconcile him to his expatriation; so that we may not be considered too sanguine in imagining the prospect of our own countrymen, at no distant period, successfully cultivating the vineyards and orange-orchards, with their rose-bush hedges, which adorn this beautiful Pergunnah.

True Extract.
H. TOWNSEND.—*Acting Secy. to Govt.*

BOMBAY RACES.

FOURTH DAY, TUESDAY, 21ST FEBRUARY, 1837.

FIRST RACE.—A Silver Cup, value 200 Guineas, presented by Wm. Newnham, Esq. on the following conditions, for all Arab horses:—Entrance Rs. 300.—3 miles; to be the property of any gentleman who may win it at two successive meetings.

Major Daly's..G. A. H..Sir Robert..... 8 0..3
Mr. Forrester's.G. A. H The Prince (late Cadmus) 8 3..1
Mr. E. E. Elliot's C. A. H. Relapse..... 7 10..2

Time.—0 59, 1 0, 1 1, 1 5, 1 1, 1 3.—Total 6—9.

SECOND RACE.—The Ladies' and Bachelors' Purse for all Arab horses, Rupees 800 from the Fund, and 10 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber; heats, 2 miles; weight 8 stone 7 lbs.

Mr. Etrick's.....W. A. H.. ..Orelio.... 8 7..1 1
Mr. Chifney's.. ..G. A. H.. ..General... 8 7..2 2
Sir Harry's..... ..C. A. H.. ..Villager... 8 7..5 dr.

Time. First heat—0 58, 1 2, 1 0, 1 4.—Total 4—4.
Second do.—0 59, 1 2, 1 0, 1 1.—Total 4—3.

REMARKS—THE CUP.—All together for the first mile and a half, which was ran in 3 minutes. Relapse then went in front and kept his place till half a mile from home; here The Prince crept up, took the lead, and won with a strong pull on him in 6m. 9s.

LADIES' AND BACHELORS' PURSE.—1st. Heat.—The Horses well off together. Villager cut himself in turning the first corner and did not run for the heat. At the back of the course Orelio headed the General, and ran home, winning in 4. 4.

2d. Heat. Villager drawn. The General, though very fresh, was all abroad, probably from the severe punishment he had received in the last heat. Orelio at the go off got such a start that he was never caught; he won the heat in 4. 3

E. ANSTRUTHER.—*Sec.*

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Names of Vessels	*Agents*	*Date of intended departure.*	*To what port.*	*Touching where.*
Upton Castle.	Messrs. D. & M. Pestonjee.	27th instant.	London	
Cheshire	Do. Higginson & Cardwell.	Do.	Liverpool.	
John Campbell	Do. Skinner & Co.	28th Do.	Port Glasgow	
Aliquis	Do. Duncan Gibb & Co.	1st March.	Liverpool.	St. Helena
Good Success.	Do. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy & Co.	In all this month.	China	Sincapore.
William	Do. Fergusson Turner & Co.	Early in Mar.	Liverpool.	
Tigris	Supt. Indian Navy.	Daily expected to sail.	Persian Gulf.	

EXCHANGE.

	Buy.	Sell.
Six per cent Remittable Loan	124	123
First five per cent Loan		
No. 320, a 1st class	107½ @ 107	109
Second five per cent Loan	109½	109
Third five per cent Loan	105½	105
Bills on Calcutta, 30 days	100	99½
Bills on Madras, 30 days	2 | 1½	2 | ½
Bills at 6 month's sight		
Canton Bills		
Spanish dollars per 100	222½	222½
Sovereigns each	10½	10

HIGH WATER TABLE,—25TH FEBRUARY, 1837.

	Mor.	Eve.
Saturday	1 58	2 1
Sunday	2 30	2 44
Monday	3 2	3 6
Tuesday	3 48	4 13
Wednesday. (1st March)	4 44	5 1
Thursday	6 4	6 54
Friday	7 46	8 34

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. J. J. F. Cruickshank, Engineers, from Poonah.
Assist. Surgeon D. Fraser, 20th Regt. N. I. from Rajcote
Capt. J. Watkins, 23d Regt. N. I. from Tannah.
Lieut. J. Liddell, Do. do. from do.
Lieut. A. H. O. Mathews, 15th Regt. N. I from do.

DEPARTURES.

Bt. Captain T. Candy, Supt. of the Poonah College, to Poonah.
Lieut. and Adjt. F. Wemyss, Engrs. to do.
Major F. Stalker, 19th Regt. N. I. to do.
Ensign J. W. Renny, Do. do. to do.
Lieut. Crockett, to Dharwar.
Surg. Forbes, 1st Lt. Cavalry, to Rajcote.
Capt. Forbes, Staff to Malligaum.
Surgeon M. T. Kays, 12th N. I to Rajcote.
Lieut. A. H. O. Mathews, 15th Regt. N. I. to Tannah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE,

At Cochin, on the 24th December last, by the Rev. S. Ridsdale, Edmund Conry, Esq., the only son of the late Lieutenant Col. Edmund Conry, Madras Army, to Miss Jane Amelia Dorothea Benson, third daughter of the late Captain Benson, country service.

BIRTH.

On the morning of the 23rd instant, the lady of Captain Newport, of a son.

DEATH.

At Lucknow, on the 29th January, Louisa, the beloved wife of the Revd F. A. Dawson, Chaplain.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 21st.—Ship Futtay Salam, J. L. Gellett, Master, from Calcutta, 11th of January. Touched at Allepie, 2d February. Spoke the *Kingston*, of London, bound to this Port. Out 7 months.

Feb. 22d.—Barque Kingston, Thos. Stiles, Master, from Llannelly. London 20th May. Llannelly, 6th July and the Cape of Good Hope 5th November 1836.

Do. 23d.—Brig Shannon, T. Wildan, Master, from Rio de Janeiro, 26th October 1836.

Do. 24th.—Barque Barbara, Thos. Beayley, Master, from New York, 12th Sept. and the Cape of Good Hope, 9th Dec. 1836.

Passengers.—J. Kentish, Esq., and Major Reynolds.

Do.—Ship Sultana, E. Evans, Master, from Calcutta, 22d January. Touched on the Malabar Coast.

Passengers.—E. Candy, Esq., country service, and 16 natives.

Do.—Grab Dowlutt Persaud, Essoobjee Yacoobjee, Naiquedah, from Point de Galle, 27th January, 1837.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 19th.—The East India Company's Schooner Shannon, E. J. Cruttenden, in charge, to the Malabar Coast.

Do. 22d.—The East India Company's Bengal Pilot Brig Kishna, Chas. Kail, Master, to Madras and Calcutta.

Passengers—Miss Compton, Col. Stuart, Mr. G. Baumgardt, John Smith, discharged Seaman from the I. N., 1 European Convict, Private D. McCormick, H. M. 16th Regt. Private J. Falkland, H. M. 49th, and 4 servants.

Do. 23d.—Ship Allalivie, A. K. Clarke, Master, to Calcutta.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

His Majesty's Ship Winchester.
E. I. Company's Receiving and Guard Vessel—Hastings, Sailing Chapel—Aurora, Brig of War—Tigris, and Sloop Coote.

FREE TRADERS.—Brittania, Brooke, Aliquis, Cheshire, John Campbell, William, John Marsh, Earl of Balcarras, Caledonia, Duncan, Adams, Eucles, William Turner and Kingston.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Meccaie, Cornwallis, Good Success, Kaikusroo, Futtay Rahimon, Hameedee, Ruparell, Lord Castlereagh, Charlotte, Helen, Charles Forbes, Fort William, Gopall Crushna, Pettamber Savoy, Futtay Hulbaree, Scaleby Castle, Bombay, Colombo, Nassary, Janet, Burong, Caledonia, Lowjee Family, Glenelg, Resolution, Futtay Salam, Shannon, Sultana, and Dowlutt Persaud.

STEAMER.—Indus
AMERICAN.—Barbara.
ARAB—Tauze, Futtay Salam, and Futta Kalimon.
AMERICAN—Elizabeth.
HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S Ship.—Mahommedee.
PORTUGUESE BARQUE.—Volunteer.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 25th FEBRUARY, 1837.

We received yester evening, by a vessel, the name of which we were not able to ascertain, an overland packet, per Mr. Waghorn, of the 1st August, with several papers, and a voluminous precis of political intelligence, which we were happy to be spared the pains of deciphering or compressing.

We readily insert the letter of COSMOPOLITE.

On Thursday, the day being comparatively still, the watering of the Esplanade road, between the Dhoby's Tank and the Cotton bales, was completed by a quarter before five P. M. Yesterday, there being much wind and dust, the bit between the Statue and a central compound, was unwatered at half past five. We presume that the argument would be, that the wind was in the teeth of the carts, up and down.

Having staved off a personal castigation on the Course, we have been directed by the Director of the Fire Engines to state, that he attended in person at the late conflagration, and that the whole of his department were there also. We are further required to add that *his* people, and *not* the High Constable and his Myrmidons, were particularly active on the occasion; and that their performances, *i. e.* the performances of the people of the Director of the Fire Engines, at the pumps, were quite altogether meritorious. This is very painful. We foresee that at the next flare-up, (which, by the way, with the next gale of wind acting on the stacks of hay, piled up in floors within the Fort in contravention of Article XV. of Rule Ordinance and Regulation III. 1812, may be looked to as a splendid fire-work,) we must be there, and work a hose ourself.—At the same time we beg leave to remark, in defiance of the bastinado, that the complement of 27 Sepoys and 12 Lascars for 39 Engines: the said Engines being of two sorts—new and old—the new ones requiring 12 men to work each, and the old ones 30 each:—must have originated with an Egyptian Task-Master.

An account has lately reached us of an affair at Deesa, between two members of our Civil service and a tyger; which, on first hearing, we had intended to look into, after the manner prescribed in the case of the three black crows, but were left in the lurch by our informant, Number One. We hope therefore we may be set right from the proper quarter, if we are not correct in stating, that a wounded tyger, incautiously approached, received into his jaws the head of a gentleman, who escaped unhurt, by the protection of a coppered Jockey cap, on which the tyger's mumbling weakness failed, and the steady coup de grace of his brother sportsman, given while the heads were in conjunction.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

From a provoking error, the letter of J. H. C. published in the Calcutta *Englishman* of the 5th instant, was omitted in our last number, among the selections we had made on the subject of Steam Communication: we now give it, and are not at all surprised at the wrath it has excited on the part of the Calcutta partizans An ominous signature indeed. We have no intention however of attempting to tinker its details and the argument founded on them, or by the possible exemplification of prodigious ignorance, in endeavouring to play the needless part of PHILO-JUNIUS, to afford our astute Calcutta brethren, the opportunity of transferring the weakness of their case from their own shoulders, to those of a less experienced Advocate: and the more so as we perfectly agree with the *Hurkaru* that the questions mooted in these letters must be decided by nautical experience and science. Now with all individual deference for the opinions of Captain Dalrymple whose name appears to be, *pro re nata*, a tower of strength to the Calcutta controversialists, and with every disposition to conciliate the Madras community, because we think their interests and our own are conjoint and compatible, we conceive that if we chose to rely on mere names, we might array a very formidable trio, disconnected with the local interests of Bombay, against him on the nautical points; and we venture to assert that we think him clearly in error as regards the general question of overland communication, in the opinions he has expressed in countenance of the re-suscitation of the Syrian Scheme Let this however breathe its last breath in peace and quietness: or rather let it slumber on, till time and the hour shall awaken it as an instrument for the regeneration of Syria. Let us proceed to say, that however studiously we might attempt to conceal our latent bias, we feel too conscious that our sentiments as to the comprehensive scheme must, sooner or later, be laid bare, in all their deformity, by the Ithuriel spears of the Calcutta Press, not to make a virtue of necessity, and to add that we eschew it *in toto*, at the risk of having to pay our own piper, as suggested by the Pagan who rejoices in the signature of Bab-el-Mandel. Nay we will go further, and touch at once on a topic, our drift as to which, will perhaps be best explained, by a simple reference to half a line, which we have transferred into italics, in an extract from an article from the Asiatic Magazine for October, which will be found under its proper head. But we have now said enough to ensure our extermination; and must await the event with decent composure.

"For 'tis their duty all the learned think,"
"To espouse that cause by which they eat and drink.'

We insert the Appeal and the list of Subscriptions, on behalf of the relatives of those who perished on the Euphrates. Whatever doubts may be entertained as to the present policy of promoting that expedition, there can be none as to the claims of the Charity in question. The list has been missing for some time from the table of the Literary Society.

MADRAS.

THE LATE BISHOP CORRIE.

(*From the Thursday Budget.*)

The revered and beloved Bishop Corrie is no more. He was removed on Sunday morning at ½ past 3 o'clock to his rest among purified and happy spirits, leaving us in our imperfections and sorrows.

The stroke which cut him off, and prostrated so many hopes, was an attack on the brain terminating in paralysis. For some months past he had suffered severely from acute pain in the right temple and headaches; but so patiently did he bear all, that few knew how much he suffered, and little thought of the extent of disease gaining upon him. When at Hyderabad on his visitation, the disease seems to have been formed and partially developed; and on the morning of Tuesday, the last day of January, he was suddenly seized in the Vestry room of St. Mary's Church, and in the course of an hour was in a state of insensibility and torpor, from which he had but few intervals of relief during the five remaining days of his life: yet on Wednesday he was able to attend to letters read to him and converse on their contents:—so again for a short time on Thursday and Friday; and even on Saturday morning, on Miss Corrie's repeating Isaiah xii. I. he quoted the first line of Cowper's paraphrase of it, and afterwards corrected a mistake of a single word which she made in repeating the fourth line. For twelve hours before his death however, he seemed wholly unconscious of any thing said or done, and was insensible of pain.

Any thing like a memoir of that eminent example of holiness, humility, gentleness, and christian benevolence, can hardly be expected at the present time. But it would be a failure of bounden duty to omit giving at least the outlines of the course of the saintly Corrie; with some of the more striking features of that character which rendered him the delight of every heart, and the hope of Israel.

Unworthy as every sketch must be of an original so pre-eminent in the meekness of wisdom and the beauty of holiness, it is yet fitting that our feeble endeavours should be made, to impress ourselves and others with those christian graces and virtues which the Lord's own Spirit wrought in our dear departed Father in the Gospel. His constant faithfulness to his Lord and Master, Jesus Christ, and his unwearied labors of love and works of faith, rendered him the fittest and the best to rule over us in the Lord; and now when he is in glory, how can we better shew what affect the mingled fidelity, love, and humility of our Bishop had upon us, than by following him as he followed Christ?—His was a bright example; but it was bright because he was illuminated by the Spirit of God and of holiness—He shone as a light; but it was because the Spirit of glory and of God rested on him. Let us be followers of those who through faith and patience inherit the promises.

The name of Corrie is associated with the best benefactors of India. Buchanan, who laboured till he made the woes and wants of India pierce the ear of England, was his friend. The humble, laborious, and spiritual minded Brown, loved him tenderly. Henry Martyn, who laid all his splendid talents at the foot of the Cross, devoting them to the Lord who redeemed him with his own most precious blood, loved Corrie as an only brother. And Thomason, amiable, talented, and pure in heart, the friend, companion and fellow labourer of these devoted men, felt a holy joy in the success of Corrie's labours—and entertained for him a brother's tenderness and regard.

Bishop Heber, whose name will live, loved Corrie, and though he promoted his Saviour's cause in promoting his faithful servant, Bishop Turner, a profound theologian, an elegant scholar, of enlarged mind and most spiritual in his affections, and possessing in a high degree discrimimination of character, entertained for Archdeacon Corrie a warm attachment, and a brother's love, which was most cordially returned by Corrie's tender heart, and devoted spirit. Brown and Turner were his first and last and most beloved frinds.

The Rev. Daniel Corrie's having been nominated a Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, came to India towards the close of the year 1806, in the 29th year of his age, full of love to his Saviour, and of devotedness to his ministerial duties, as an ambassador of the Lord Jesus to beseech men to be reconciled to God through Christ, the son of his love,

His college friend, Henry Martyn, was then in Calcutta burning with zeal, and bright with sanctified knowledge and christian love. By Brown and Martyn he was warmly welcomed; and most affectionately did these friends regard each other, and earnestly seek India's real welfare, from the sole "giver of every good and perfect gift."

For a few months after Mr. Corrie's arrival in India, he continued in Calcutta, rejoicing many hearts by the evangelical plainness and purity of his sermons, and by the fervor of his zeal and holiness. His first station up the country was at Chunar, where he soon was able to speak to the natives in Hindoostani, of which he had acquired the rudiments on his voyage out, and told them of the wonderful works of God—salvation through a crucified Redeemer, and satisfaction through the eternal Spirit. He engaged a native christian to teach and catechize, and established schools to instruct native children in the truth of the gospel. Benares had also the benefit of his visits and ministrations. He loved his Saviour, and for his Saviour's sake he loved the people among whom the Lord had placed him. This love he manifested by preaching Christ, establishing schools, and erecting churches. By the assistance of friends, of whom one of the foremost was Dr. J. Robinson, brother of our late Archdeacon, he raised a small church at Secrole, soon after another at Benares, and in 1818 the beautiful church at Chunar, together with a small chapel at Buxar, to the poor invalids and native Christians of which place he extended his compassion and his labors of love.

At Chunar the faithful Chaplain remained (having paid one visit to Calcutta meanwhile, to meet his sister on her arrival from England) until 1810, when he was removed to Cawnpore to labor with his dear friend Martyn. Here he continued not much more than one year, being forced by a severe attack on the liver to abandon his duties for a season, and proceed to Calcutta, and soon as possible to sea. David Brown went in the same ship in a dying state. Tempestuous weather drove the ship back almost a wreck, and about a fortnight after Brown's spirit was relieved from the troubles of life, and entered into glory. Mr. Corrie soon after embarked on a ship bound to the Mauritius, but again a storm arose, and the vessel was obliged to put in at Vizagapatam. His health having improved, he prosecuted his voyage no farther, but returned to Calcutta, before the close of the year.

This was an important period in his life; in November 1812, he married Miss Myers, daughter of Mrs. Ellerton, who proved to him a help meet from the Lord. Her mind was strong, her judgment excellent, her natural talents cultivated with great care, and her affections purified and regulated by the word and Spirit of God. After 24 years of happy union, Mrs. Corrie died in December 1836, to be followed, alas! in six short weeks, by him whose removal we now deplore.

Mr. Corrie being appointed to Agra in the beginning of 1813, took with him that venerable and faithful servant of Christ, Abdool Messeeh, who had been brought to the knowledge of Jesus by Henry Martyn, and baptized the year before by David Brown. Abdool Messeeh was indeed a convert; and being converted, he strengthened his brethren, and brought souls to the Saviour. A native congregation was soon formed at Agra, and soon counted fifty members. The word of the Lord grew and prospered, but within 2 years a dangerous attack on the liver drove Mr. Corrie from India for a season, to visit his native land. During a stay of about 2 years in England he was much engaged in preaching for the Church Missionary Society, and in turning the hearts of British christians to the spiritual destitution of their fellow-men in Hindoostan.

On his return from England, along with Mrs. Corrie and an infant daughter, in the middle of 1817, Benares became the scene of his ministrations, and devoted labors. It was while here that he raised, through the help of dear friends, the fine Church at Chunar (his first station) and the Chapel at Buxar. At this time he devoted much of his care and thoughts to the Church Missionary Society, by establishing schools in connection with the society, for the christian education of Hindoos and Mahomedans.

In 1819 he became Presidency Chaplain. While filling this important office he pursued his plans and exertions in the cause of Education—and with great cordiality welcomed and aided that excellent and indefatigable lady, Mrs. Wilson, in her arduous efforts to promote native female education—an effort in which God has blessed her with great success.

The gifted Bishop Heber conferred on Mr. Corrie the appointment of Archdeacon of Calcutta in 1823, on the death of Dr. Loring; an appointment which reflected high credit on that amiable Prelate's judgment, and associated the weight of responsibility and high office with the meekness, humility, experience, fervent piety and talent of Corrie—thus making them all more influential for the promotion of pure religion, and the good of the Church.

His appointment to the archdeaconry did not entirely prevent him from doing something personally for the native congregations, so dear to him. Besides the addresses which he never failed to deliver to them on a fit opportunity, he translated Sellon's Abridgment of Scripture, The Prayer Book and many of the Homilies, into Hindoostani. He likewise drew up "Outlines of Ancient History" in English, for the benefit of Hindoostani youth. The 3d edition of that simple and excellent work is now issuing from the Madras Press, and will soon be in the hands of hundreds of the rising generation. Its great value consists in the tone of pure christian principle which pervades it,—making all history prove that "sin is a reproach to any people," and that "righteousness," and righteousness alone, "exalteth a nation;"—that all good cometh of God and all evil from our own corrupt hearts.

It is to be hoped and wished that a Tamul translation of these outlines may soon be in use in all the mission schools in this wide Diocese.

The interest which Archdeacon Corrie took in the cause of sound education may be seen in the establishment of the Calcutta High School, which valuable institution was organized and established by the judicious and holy Bishop Turner, mainly through the advice and counsel of the Archdeacon.

In 1834, after a sojourn of nearly 23 years in India, Archdeacon Corrie was called to England to be raised to that high station in the church for which the grace of God had so eminently qualified him. His natural powers and qualifications, a humble view of himself, simplicity of heart and purpose, unbounded benevolence, and a calm sound judgment, being so sanctified by the Divine Spirit and so turned into the channel of holiness, rendered him the object on which all eyes looked, and many hopes rested, when Madras was erected into a Bishopric. His striking humility, his eminent zeal, his devoted fidelity to the cause of simple evangelical truth, his transparent purity of character and spirituality of mind; his calm judgment, his firmness in essentials, and his liberal views, were the religious and intellectual endowments which raised high hopes of his being a truly eminent Bishop. Nor did his exceeding urbanity and gentleness, his condescension to all, his affectionate attention to the young, and his extraordinary winning voice and look, fail to be reckoned up amongst those characteristics which drew towards him the hearts and hopes of thousands.

On Trinity Sunday, 14th June, 1835 Archdeacon Corrie was consecrated Bishop of Madras, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops of Litchfield, Carlisle and Bangor. The university of Cambridge conferred upon him the degree of L. L. D. On the 24th October, his Lordship landed at Madras, and on the 28th of the same month he was installed in St. George's Cathedral. He preached his first sermon on the following Sunday, from the Epistle to the Galatians vi. 14 "*God forbid that I should glory, save in "the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ, by whom the world "is crucified unto me, and I unto the world.*"

He has been heard to speak of this sermon as the first he ever preached in India. His views of divine truth had been obtained from the Bible, and had not varied for thirty years. He did indeed glory in the cross of Christ;—all else to him was as nothing, or a loss. Jesus was his portion and his all.

The choice to be the first Bishop of Madras fell on this venerable servant of the Lord; and never was choice wiser, and never were fond hopes more fully realized. Every Chaplain and Missionary rejoiced, thanked God, and took courage. Time was daily ripening and mellowing every christian grace and developing every talent. Our venerated Bishop brought the christian experience and the fruits of a thirty years' ministry in India, to bear upon all that came before him. Never did kindness, and gentleness, patience and forbearance, and consideration for the opinions of others shine more conspicuously than in Bishop Corrie. And never were the necessary qualifications of firmness, dignity, and wisdom, more entirely separated and purified from every base alloy, than in the beloved subject of this imperfect and unworthy tribute.

A blow has been struck, and many hopes have been laid low, and buried in the grave of Bishop Corrie. The state has lost a noble pillar: a glorious light has been extinguished in the Church; the grace and the ornament of Christian society has been snatched away; the councillor, the father, the friend, the guide, the prompter, and pattern, is removed.

The Madras Grammar School, Vepery School, and Vepery Seminary, all of which he fostered, mourn his death, and well may they join in the burst of grief; for a firmer, and a more affectionate friend they had not on earth. Only one week before our Bishop was laid on his death-bed he had examined the students in Vepery Seminary in the Greek New Testament, and on the Evidence of Christianity, and addressed them in a strain of wisdom, piety, and affection, which it is to be hoped they will never forget while memory retains its powers. Vepery Seminary was his care and his hope. May God raise up friends to carry on and perfect what he delighted in, and looked forward to with hope.

The native Christians, from Agra to Cape Comorin, have lost in Bishop Corrie the mild ruler, the affectionate pastor, and the friend who, with the fullest christian sympathy acknowledged them as brethren, and loved them as such. In him they have lost the friend who could fully enter into all their difficulties, sympathize with all their sorrow, make allowance for all their weakness, and appreciate their real faith and real christian character. Let us, and let all the Church look, as he did, unto Christ, the author and finisher of our faith,—on Him let us rely—by His Spirit let us be sanctified, that we may at last join the general assembly of the church in heaven, and the spirits of just men made perfect.—*Spectator, Feb.* 11.

CALCUTTA.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA.

To the Editor of the Englishman.

SIR,—The question of Steam Communication between England and India, is again agitated at the several presidencies, and thinking people begin to look at it, with more sober views than formerly, even in this first of all capitals, the city of palaces.

It seems now to be pretty generally admitted, that correspondence deserves the first consideration: and that parcels and passengers, though objects not to be overlooked, hold but a secondary place in the list of benefits which *Steam Navigation in its infancy*, is to confer on India in its intercourse with the mother country; whilst the slow but steady hand of time appears to have satisfied almost all parties, that Bombay will, as it was asserted upwards of two years ago by advocates of that route, afford the quickest channel of communication with England for India at large.

Sordid and vulgar as the idea may yet be, in the eyes of some of your readers, we have ample evidence from all the schemes and discussions that have gone forward in England of late, that reasonable remuneration for outlay incurred will be a leading consideration with prosecution of any plan that may be adopted in the first instance in Great Britain; and a *brief general review* of the extent of establishment necessary to carry the two schemes that have occupied the attention of the Indian community of late years into effect, with some passing observations on time, &c. may not be without value at present.

It will, I believe, be allowed, that three efficient vessels will be as many as will be required to keep up the communication between Bombay and Suez, during those portions of the year in which that communication is now allowed to be practicable; and throughout the year. if future experience shall prove the fears that have been entertained of the impracticability of steaming against the winds and currents from Bombay to Mocha and thence to Suez, in the south west monsoon, to be without foundation. The whole distance by sea from Bombay to Suez falls short of 3000 miles, which is the same, speaking in round numbers, as that between Calcutta and Socotra. It may, therefore, fairly be assumed, that if the last mentioned place is to be the point of junction between the Calcutta and Bombay steamers, an establishment of vessels equal to that which is to be maintained at Bombay must be kept up in Bengal also; or, in other words, that in order to ensure a regular communication by Steamers from this side of India to Socotra, in addition to that from Bombay, the expenditure must be doubled.

If this does not bring with it some advantage in respect to celerity of correspondence to Calcutta, it is clear that it will be for passengers and parcels only that this increased outlay will be incurred. It will be convenient to look at the former part of the question first, and to touch slightly on the latter by and bye.

Under the comprehensive scheme, whether the letters pass from Socotra to Calcutta, direct by sea, or to Bombay, and subsequently by land conveyance to Calcutta they will all go to Socotra in the first instance, and up to that point the period of transmission from England to India will the same in both cases.

If we take one hundred and fifty miles as the average distance run by the steamers daily, the course from Socotra to Bombay being a short twelve hundred miles, the sea portion of the total distance unto Calcutta will be performed in eight days, and the land portion of the ordinary course of dawk will occupy twelve days, together twenty days At the same rule of steaming three thousand miles, the distance from Socotra to Calcutta, viâ Ceylon and Madras, will occupy a like period, viz. twenty days, independent of all detention for coals at those places, and the Maldives perhaps besides.

At one hundred and seventy five miles per day the run from Socotra to Bombay will require days 6,85 decls. say 7 days + 12 for the dawk between Bombay and Calcutta 19 days.

3000 ÷ 175 = 17 days, 14 decls. which, with two days' detention only, will make fully nineteen days to Calcutta as above.

At two hundred miles per day, the steamer will reach Bombay from Socotra in 6 days + 12 days for the post to Calcutta 18 days.

3000 ÷ 200 = 15, plus two days only for detention, the period being thus reduced to 17 days, there will be a gain over the Bombay route by the ordinary course of dawk, of one day. But against this we must set the improbability of the steamer going two hundred miles a day for fifteen days in succession, the likelihood of a greater detention than two days at Galle and Madras, &c, on the passage, the knowledge that an express will certainly reach Calcutta in eleven days, and more probably in ten days from Bombay, and the fact that Socotra being out of the direct track from the mouth of the Red Sea to Bombay, the steamer to the latter port will be delayed by going thither, and the packets between England and Bombay, made to the extent of such detention to occupy a longer space of time in their transmission than they would otherwise do.

The parcels and passsngers from Calcutta to Socotra, or to Calcutta from Socotra, will, I conclude, be transhipped at the latter place, thus leaving one-half the accommodation of the Bombay steamer unoccupied both outwards and homewards between Bombay and Socotra, supposing that to be the portion of accommodation allotted to the eastern side of the Peninsula, and of course diminishing her earnings for that part of the voyage in a like proportion

Let unprejudiced minds attend to these facts, and facts I believe them to be which cannot be controverted, and I have no doubt of the conclusions at which they will arrive as to the course which *it is the interest of all India, Calcutta, included*, to advocate at this moment. It has been said before, and every intervening day has tended to strengthen the conviction of the truth of the assertion, that a regular intercourse once established in respect to correspondence via Suez and Bombay, the more extensive benefits desired by the supporters of the comprehensive scheme will follow in due season, and that they may be so, no one is more desirous than he who now addresses you, however much he may differ from yourself, and some of your readers, as to the means by which the greater good is to be put in course of future attainment at present.

J. H. C.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU.

Sir.—In answer to your *courteous* correspondent, BAB-EL-MANDEL, and to your Editorial on his letter in the *Hurkaru* of this morning, which have only this moment attracted my notice, I will briefly say, not having Captain Wilson's pamphlet at hand, that I believe him to have said, in the second edition of it, or in a supplement to the first, that he did not mean to assert, that the passage from Bombay to Suez in the S. W. monsoon was altogether impracticable, but that it must be made at such a great sacrifice of time, and expenditure in the shape of wear and tear, as to make it a voyage not worth pursuing, where any profit was expected.

Whether the passage from Galle to the Straits of Bab-el-Mandel, and thence to Suez can be successfully and advantageously made in the S. W. monsoon is yet a disputed point, which I do not pretend to solve, but I have no hesitation in expressing my belief, that if it can be so prosecuted, the voyage from Bombay can be made with equal facility, as there cannot be any difficulty I apprehend, in doing that with a Steamer which sailing vessels daily accomplish in the S. W. monsoon viz. reach the roadstead off Galle from Bombay in six or seven days. The remainder of the voyage to Suez must be as feasible for one steamer as for another—both being of equal power.

5 P. M., February 6, 1837. J. H. C.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU.

Sir,—In your editorial to-day, on Steam Communication between India and Suez, you have the following observation, "and he (viz Capt. Dalrymple the Master-Attendant at Madras) maintains in face of the resolution of the House of Commons, that the communication between Bombay and the Red Sea, is not practicable, during three months in the year; that the difficulty of surmounting the S. W. Monsoon would have been surmounted at once and without experiment (viâ the Red Sea) by making *Galle* the general Steam Post Office of India. This is all very satisfactory, and consistent with the adoption of a route beneficial to all without seeking to deprive any one presidency, of the advantages of its geographical position."

If I understand this extract correctly, Capt Dalrymple's position is this. That the Navigation of the Red Sea itself is practicable during the S. W. Monsoon from its entrance, upwards to Suez, but that the Navigation from Bombay to Suez entrance, is not practicable during that season, and I conclude that as the difficulty of surmounting the Monsoon would have been overcome at once, by making *Galle* the general Steam Post Office of India, that Capt. Dalrymple considers the passage from Galle to the entrance of the Red Sea, practicable throughout the year.

The inquiry which naturally suggests itself to the mind, following the conclusion in question, is whether the passage from Bombay to Galle is practicable or not during the S. W. Monsoon; for if it be practicable, and my interpretation of Capt. Dalrymple's opinion be correct also, it will be safe I believe to assert, in opposition to that opinion, that the whole voyage from India to Suez is as practicable from Bombay, as from any other port of the Indian continent, or from Galle itself.

I am not a nautical person, and my object at present, is rather to advert to facts, which appear to have escaped observation, or at all events to have been passed over unnoticed, than to offer any opinion of my own or the conclusions to which they would seem to lead. The validity or otherwise of the inferences to be deduced from them, I leave to the decision of professional men.

If the Harbour of Point de Galle is of easy and safe access to Steamers from Calcutta and the eastern side of the Peninsula in the S. W. Monsoon, is there any reason why it should not be equally accessible to Steamers from the western side? And it be so accessible, what is to prevent the latter from proceeding thither as well, if not better, than the former? It is well known, that a sailing vessel from Calcutta must beat down the bay of Bengal during that season, and that a Steamer has to contend with fresh adverse breezes, and a strong sea setting up the bay. From Bombay sailing vessels work out of the harbour into about forty fathoms, when they usually find the wind sufficiently fair to carry them down the coast, clear of all danger, and to get abreast of Galle, on the sixth or seventh day. If this can be effected, not only without difficulty, but with the greatest ease, by sailing vessels, cannot the passage be made, with a least equal facility by steamers?

I purposely avoid all discussion of the controverted points, of the practicability or facility of navigating from Galle to the straits of Babelmandel and thence to Suez, in the S. W. Monsoon, and the preference to be given to Galle as the General Steam Post Office Post of India, being simply desirous of ascertaining from more experienced and better informed persons than myself in nautical matters, whether under the views I have adopted in respect to Capt. Dalrymple's sentiments, and the circumstances I have stated with regard to the navigation of the western coast, that which is practicable by Steamers to Galle from the one coast, is not equally practicable from the other.—Should it be held to be impracticable from either side, Galle will be of very little value, for the Dâk both from Calcutta or Bombay passes, I believe, through Madras, and is from twenty to twenty-five days, under the monsoon sometimes close upon thirty days, on the road.

AN INQUIRER AFTER TRUTH.

Calcutta, 6th Feb. 1837.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

SIR,—I hardly expected from a controversialist so thoroughly partizan as J. H. C., the plain, unqualified admission of a point which damages so sorely his one-sided pleadings in favor of his Bombay EXCLUSIVES. But the question at issue is placed beyond any doubts but his own, by the quotation from Captain Wilson's "more last words" supplied by that ugly chapter-and-verse customer the Steam Secretary; and "it is authenticated"—as we say at Canton—that you *cannot* steam from Bombay to Socotra during part of the year while you *can* do so from Point de Galle all the year round.

Yet the champion of Bombay, though floored, is not to

be beaten; but like another Antoœus rises refreshed, and with infinite gravity puts forth a proposal which has at least the merit of novelty. "During the monsoon"—quoth he—"instead of steaming direct to the Red Sea let us (of Bombay) steer south in the first instance, with all the correspondence of India and the passengers and packages (of our own Presidency only) to Galle; and thence about-ship and lay-up on the other tack for the Red Sea. We can do this extra bit of traverse work in 8 or 9 days additional."

Cry you mercy—sweet Sir, but we of Bengal can also steam to Galle in the same time, taking passengers and packages besides letters, from Madras by the way, as well as from Calcutta; and for what imaginable reason should either Presidency prefer to this plain and convenient plan your zig-zaggery scheme of sending our letters, *and letters only*, across the Peninsula to Bombay at a loss of several days, and an enormous charge for double, treble or quadruple inland postage? Why should we of the Ditch, morever, forego the advantage of conveying home by Egypt and the Mediterranean our esteemed selves—to say nothing of small wives, large families and other baggages—except on the hard condition of a previous journey by water and by land to Bombay, during the short season when the Forest-King who inhabits the malarious jungle-belts of Malwa and Candeish, grants safe conduct through his pestiferous realms? Why expect *us* to pay a share of the reckoning, when we are barred out from partaking of the best part of *your* banquet?

For mere communication by letter between England and India, perhaps the surest and shortest route would be that of Grane at the head of the Persian Gulf, and Latiki (Laodicea) over the desert, by monthly camel dawks. The route of ten or twelve days is safe and well known; the Shaikhs and tribes well disposed: at least they *were* so and doubtless may be made so again, as their interests are concerned in re-establishing such an intercourse. Grane has a good port to which the British Residency was formerly removed in troublesome times by Mr. Manesty; and the steam communication with Bombay might be maintained throughout the year. The Malta packet could make for Latiki in 35° 30' as easily as for Scanderoon.

But mere letter communication is not now the sole object with any of us. We all seek, in addition, to establish with our mother country and the south of Europe, an effectual and speedy intercourse of *persons* and *things*. We Ditchers want to have the means at command of coming and going, or sending Agents (as the new Bank people at Bombay did the other day) in half the time of a voyage round the Cape. Dispatches, diaries, deeds, law papers, schedules, accounts, patterns, samples, specimens, valuables of many descriptions, and though last not least—PETITIONS, memorials, pamphlets, newspapers—all these things we desire the power of quickly transmitting, and of accompanying, if need be, in our proper persons, paying our quota to any COMPREHENSIVE plan embracing all this. But for those objects neither the Grane nor the Euphrates route—no nor *any* Bombay route will suffice us. We must have a direct steam route of our own, and the line of the Red Sea suits best, as offering the smallest portion of land interruption. All these things J. H. C. and his Bombay EXCLUSIVES desire likewise for themselves; and very much in the right they are: only let them not ask *us* to help in paying *their* Piper, if we canuot dance to his music.

8th Feb., 1837. BAB-EL-MANDEL.

We insert two letters on the Steam subject, the one that of J. H. C. in reply to the query put to him by our correspondent BAB-EL-MANDEL in yesterday's *Hurkaru*; the other under the signature of an ENQUIRER AFTER TRUTH, commenting upon an observation of Captain Dalrymple, quoted in our Editorial of yesterday. The questions mooted in these letters must be decided by nautical experience and science; and we presume not to handle them, otherwise than as plain, and plain sailing landsmen; but in reference to the remarks of AN ENQUIRER AFTER TRUTH, we cast our eyes upon the map, and it is at once very comprehensible to our fresh water comprehension, that it may be very practicable for a vessel to sail from Galle to the Red Sea, by the very same wind which would carry a vessel in a parallel direction to the Persian Gulph, and that wind we take to be the S. W. Monsoon; and for that very reason it appears, again we say, to our fresh water comprehension, that because the S. W. Monsoon would carry a vessel easily to the Persian Gulph, *ergo* it would be proportionably difficult on such a wind to reach the Red Sea from Bombay, and so it appears to us, that the opinion of Captain Dalrymple is not inconsistent with that of Captain Wilson, as the latter is explained by J. H. C.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Feb.* 7.

We learn from the *Englishman* this morning, that the election of a new Secretary for the Agra Bank has terminated in favour of Mr. G. J. Gordon, the proposition of the Directors having been supported by 220 votes against 77. Mr. Gordon's recent appointment to a Commissionership of the Court of Requests, we have reason to believe, will not prevent his availing himself of his election and proceeding to undertake the duties of the Bank Secretaryship, if the Directors and proprietary support him in the views he entertains for the conduct and extension of its business. It is further stated that the Meeting at Agra on the 31st ultimo, declared a dividend of 17 Rupees per share for the half year, being at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum, which appropriation leaves a reserved fund of 13,000 Rupees to meet contingencies.—*Calcutta Courier, February* 10.

The *Delhi Gazette* announces a rumour that, "Colonel Alves goes to England: Major Sutherland succeeds him at Ajmere: Mr. T. Metcalfe goes to Gwalior: and that Mr. Macsween will be appointad Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor, and Commissioner of Delhi. We in Calcutta, however, hear it rumoured, that Major Sutherland is to go to Hyderabad, to act for Colonel Stuart who has gone to the Cape, and Colonel Caulfield to go to Gwalior in succession to Major Sutherland. We have not yet heard who is to succeed Colonel C. in charge of the Mysore princes.—*Bengal Hurkaru, February* 11.

While the Society of Calcutta was engaged in acquitting its obligations to the Miss Edens, the loyal people of Ceylon were occupied in bestowing a more lasting token of esteem upon the chief ornament of their Society. At a public meeting held at Colombo on the 14th ultimo, in consequence of the approaching departure of Lady Wilmot Horton, the following resolution was adopted—

"That the most proper mode of conveying the sense of public esteem due to Lady Wilmot Horton, previous to her departure from Ceylon, is to request her to accept a set of Pearl Ornaments en suite, to be enclosed in a suitable case, with the following Inscription on the Lid thereof.

THIS CASE
Containing a set of Pearl Ornaments en suite
Presented
To
LADY WILMOT HORTON
BY
THE SOCIETY OF CEYLON
At the head of which she has held so distinguished a place
for the last 5 years
As a Token of their Respect and Esteem
On the occasion of her departure from that Island on
the—February 1837"

which resolution was communicated to her Ladyship in a pretty speech by the Chief Justice at the head of a deputation, and a suitable reply was given by Lady Horton. The speeches and proceedings on the occasion occupy a large space in the *Colombo Government Gazette* of the 18th ultimo.

In his speech at the Meeting, when he moved the Resolution we have copied, the Chief Justice said:

"It is a remark worthy to be made to Lady Horton's honour, that she, who long ago drew forth the respectful admiration of a Byron, after an interval of twenty years, now securely demands, alike from the aged and the young, that Tribute of continued esteem, which is owed to habits, ever graceful and intellectual, to habits, which still speak, as they did formerly, "of days in goodness spent."

Those who are familiar with Byron's poetry (and who is not?) need scarcely to be reminded that the tribute alluded to above is to be found in the Hebrew Melodies—the first of them, which, as it is short, we will here transcribe:

I

She walks in beauty, like the night
Of cloudless climes and starry skies;
And all that's best of dark and bright
Meet in her aspect and her eyes:
Thus mellow'd to that tender light
Which heaven to gaudy day denies.

II

One shade the more, one ray the less,
Had half impair'd the nameless grace
Which waves in every raven tress,
Or softly lightens o'er her face;
Where thoughts serenely sweet express
How pure, how dear their dwelling-place.

III

And on that cheek, and o'er that brow.
So soft, so calm, yet eloquent,
The smiles that win, the tints that glow,
But tell of days in goodness spent,
A mind at peace with all below,
A heart whose love is innocent!

[*Calcutta Courier February* 9.]

AGRA.

We noticed in our last the approaching Steam navigation of the Ganges and Jumna, a measure which will be most materially facilitated by an important discovery, which, we learn, has just been made, of a bed of coal in the South-Eastern corner of the Mirzapoor district, near Bidgegurh on the Soane.* This mineral too has been found at Hazareebaugh, and presents so few difficulties to being worked, that parties have offered to supply it to Government at the very reduced rate of five or six maunds per rupee. Its superiority over Burdwan coal too is considerable, and this combined with its being so accessible, will admit of its being supplied at Dinapoor on much more favourable terms than the Burdwan coal has hitherto been. Here then we see one of the most serious obstacles to the establishment of a steam river communication removed; and an abundant supply of an article indispensable in machine labour, and, indeed in a high state of production, added to the other resources of the country. We have not heard whether Government are disposed to work the mines thus discovered, and by establishing coal depots at convenient points on the Ganges, reduce the cost of their present steam establishment and render it thus more publicly useful. They must, for the present, i. e if we are to derive any greater advantage from these discoveries than the mere knowledge of their having been made, for the great dearth of capital in the country, must defeat all the efforts of private enterprize. The offer made, as we understand, by natives to work the bed at Hazareebaugh, will in all probability be abandoned on the first knowledge of the quantity of capital required to be sunk before a return can appear, and will at all events for no inconsiderable period be but insufficiently fulfilled. The clumsy machinery which the native contractor will apply, and his primitive process of mining, will partly neutralise the advantages position and quantity give us, while European capital, insufficient as it is at present, will scarcely be drawn from certain operations to be invested in others, which, however prospectively profitable, must in the beginning be uncertain. We have not here that overflow of capital, which in America is ready to be directed in any channel that ingenuity can mark out, nor until we have that rational medium of exchange—paper currency, extensively diffused, can we possess a capital any thing like equal to calling forth the resources of the country. It is therefore, we think, incumbent on Government to immediately set on foot an inquiry into the nature and extent of the coal bed at Hazareebaugh, and if the result be favourable, that they should engage themselves in working it. If a war, without any better object than the support of what is called our national honour is to be engaged in, a five or six per cent. loan, can be at once negotiated, and why the same step could not be taken with regard to such enterprizes as the one before us, we cannot see. If Government will not enable the country to eke out an insufficient capital by such assistance as this, they should at least give it a paper currency—without one or the other of which aids the mines of Potosi would be useless to us. The means of internal communication, the foundation of all real improvement, must be provided by Government—they must communicate the first impulse, and leave private speculation to continue it.

On the means of raising capital for objects of public utility of this nature, a valuable suggestion will be found in the letter of *Rail Road*, which appears in our present paper. The plan laid down there is applicable to all undertakings, in which private capital is not likely to be employed, and for the working of the coal recently discovered is peculiarly feasible. We have already assumed that in our present scarcity of capital, individuals will not be found to engage in speculations of this kind, or if they do, they will enter upon them with every disadvantage inadequate capital must give rise to, and that consequently Government should follow up the discovery by working the beds themselves. Or should they hesitate to advance themselves the necessary outlay, why not act upon the plan proposed by our correspondent? The formation of such companies throughout the country would answer many ends of local improvement, besides detaining in the country much capital which now flows to England. With the exception of the loans of the local Government and two or three of the Banks, there is scarcely a safe mode of investment for the untrading capitalist: The company's loans afford but slight assistance to our trade, while of the banks, the Agra alone promotes in any way local production. Let government however receive subscriptions to such objects of local improvement, as rail-roads, river navigation, &c. &c. under their own guarantee to the subscribers on the principle proposed by our correspondent, and we would soon see an important change effected in the aspect of the country. The Agra and Bombay Road would, under the adoption of such a principle as this, soon be something more than a subject to declaim on in leading articles, and canals or navigation and irrigation might be formed wherever utility would point out. Under such a system too, the coal of the Nurbudda, Bidgeegur, Hazareebaugh, &c. might be worked, should government determine not to engage themselves in such undertakings. Towards the subscription plan little more would be required from government than a simple guarantee and some trouble and activity. Even these slight demands would formerly have been looked upon as too heavy, but the time has now come, when a compliance with them is at least expected from Government.

The discovery of these coal beds, must, if spiritedly followed up improve highly the steam navigation of the Ganges, and with the view of equally assisting that of the Jumna, we would recommend a search for the mineral in Boondlecund and Gwalior, where it will probably be found. The range of hills near which several extensive beds have already been found, runs into Boondlecund, while another range diverges from it in a northerly direction in the Gwalior county. Should the mineral be found in one or both of those districts, the navigation of the Jumna would be no longer doubtful, indeed a cheap supply of fuel would enable us to further facilitate and perpetuate that object by improving the channel of the river. To ascertain whether coal is to be found in these districts or not is the duty of the Agra Government, who should readily catch with avidity any opportunity to prove themselves useful in exploring and directing the resources within their own jurisdiction. The first step to take would of course be to appoint an intelligent Engineer officer to proceed to Boondlecund and that it should be taken with as little delay as possible, the importance of the subject leaves no doubt.—*Agra Ukhbar, 11th Feb.*

* Sulphate of iron has also been found to exist in abundance in the same place.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

It has been assumed that, in the event of steam-communication being established between England and India, the route selected would be that by the Red Sea; and this, indeed, admits of little doubt. We must learn a good deal more of the Euphrates than is known at present, before we can venture to pronounce an opinion on the probability of a permanent communication by that route: and the passage by the Cape seems so universally given up, as ineligible for steamers, that it is scarcely worth while to discuss its pretensions. The only question of interest relating to this part of the subject is, whether the communication shall be confined to Bombay only, or, by being directed in the first instance to Point de Galle, be extended from thence to all the presidencies. The residents at Bengal and Madras are very earnest in favour of the latter plan, and its adoption does not appear likely to interfere materially with the interests of Bombay. The three points for consideration, in determining the question, seem to be,—first, the comparative facility of forwarding the mails; secondly, the convenience of passengers; and thirdly, the probable practicability of each route throughout the year.

With regard to the first, there does not appear any very decisive ground of preference as to speed. The distance between Point de Galle and Calcutta, it is calculated, may be performed by a steamer in about ten days. The usual period occupied in communicating between Bombay and Calcutta, is about twelve days; it has been performed in less, and probably might generally be effected in ten days, by suitable arrangements. If, therefore, the two passages between the Red Sea and Bombay, and the Red Sea and Point de Galle, could be effected with equal facility, the difference in point of time to Calcutta would be nothing. But then it must be recollected, that the route of the dawk lies through several of the native states and is liable to various accidents, from which the navigation of the Bay of Bengal is exempt. For certainty, therefore, if not for speed, the latter course is to be preferred. The distance from Ceylon to Madras being much less than to Calcutta, it is obviously better for Madras that Point de Galle should be the starting-place for the Red Sea. According to a recent statement, the number of letters arriving at, and despatched from, Calcutta and Madras, as compared with the number to and from Bombay, is in the proportion of above three to one. Where the interests of the majority and that of the minority clash, the latter, of course, must give way; but, for a reason to be assigned under the third head, it appears probable that even Bombay would not, on the whole, be a sufferer by the selection of Point de Galle. It is an important recommendation of this line that it will, at all times and under all circumstances, afford not only a direct but a safe communication with Calcutta, *the seat of the Government of India*. By selecting Point de Galle, also, the despatches of the British Government, to and from Ceylon, might be forwarded by steam, and, of course, without charge.

The conveyance of passengers is not the primary object of the proposed establishment; but it is an important part of the plan, as a source of revenue. A statement, resting on the same authority as that relating to the letters, shews the number of passengers, to and from Calcutta and Madras, to be also about three times that of persons proceeding to and from Bombay. A large proportion of them would prefer the speed and regularity of steam-conveyance to any other; but then they must have facilities for embarking or disembarking at the spot where their duty or pleasure may call them. Without altogether agreeing in the opinion of one of the witnesses, before the House of Commons, in 1834, that a passenger for Calcutta might as well be in England as at Bombay, it is certain that many would shrink from a tedious, expensive, and perhaps dangerous journey over-land. As far, therefore, as the transit of passengers is concerned, the route by Bombay would be for Bombay only; that by Point de Galle would be for all India.

The third consideration relates to the comparative practicability of the two plans at all seasons; and, on this ground also, the preference is due to that which takes Point de Galle as a rendezvous. It is even admitted by the warmest advocates of the Bombay plan, that the south-west monsoon would, during its continuance, operate as a serious check to the navigation between that port and the Red Sea. The other route, if not altogether free from this objection, is much less open to it; the impediment to a constant communication is less serious, and there seems little reason for doubt that a steamer from Bombay, going by Point de Galle, might generally reach the entrance of the Red Sea, as early as if it proceeded by a more direct route. On this ground, then, as well as on those previously considered, Point de Galle commands a preference.

The only drawback on all these advantages is a small additional expense of branch steamers, from Point de Galle to Bombay and Calcutta; but this expense might be expected to be nearly reimbursed by the additional number of passengers, and the remaining deficiency, if any, ought not to weigh against the general benefit of India.

One question remains, and this relates to the frequency of communication. Little difference of opinion now exists on the point. It seems agreed, that the communication ought to be monthly, and, indeed, if less frequent, it would be useless to establish it at all. If the mail-coaches of England travelled at their present rate, but were despatched only once a week, their speed would be useless, and the expense incurred in obtaining it might as well be saved. Rapidity of transit, without frequent dispatch, is of small value. A monthly communication with India by steam would be of incalculable benefit to the mercantile interests of the two countries—to the good government of India, and by consequence, to the prosperity of its immense population.—*Asiatic Journal, for Oct.*

C.

LORD BROUGHAM.

All the bullying and wheedling of the Whig-Radicals of Edinburgh have failed to entrap Lord Brougham. The noble and learned lord has too much sagacity not to see, that whether he take the Whig or the Radical part in the present division of the alliance, he must cast in his lot with the slaves of Mr. O'Connell. As a Whig, he would stand amongst the immediate bondmen of the tyrant; as a Radical, he would be confounded in the mass whom those immediate bondmen seek to enthral in their own base servitude.

The late hour at which we yesterday received the noble lord's reply to the Edinburgh deputation precluded our offering any remarks upon it; but after the opportunity of considering it attentively, we find little to say of the document but that it is an able and very gentlemanlike composition, civilly declining a civil invitation, and, if possible, more civilly declining to satisfy the curiosity of the parties answered as to the writer's political opinions. This is plainly the view of the reply taken by the *Morning Chronicle*:—

"Lord Brougham manifestly had a difficult part in answering the deputation. His language is *exceedingly guarded*. But the real friends of the noble and learned lord, who dwell with fondness on the invaluable services which he rendered to the cause of humanity and improvement, and who, therefore, wish to see him stand firm and erect in the ranks of the Reformers, will rejoice to perceive from this answer that he disappoints the hopes of the Tories, who too plainly began to chuckle at the prospect of his uniting with the ultra-Radicals in their mistaken opposition to the present government—an opposition which, instead of advancing the cause of Reform, could only tend to advance the cause of the Tories, and to defeat all plans of improvement, or at least prevent effect being given to them till the progress of national discontent should, at the hazard of the peace of society, again drive the Tories from power."

We are unable to guess who are "the Tories" (Conservatives) alluded to by the *Morning Chronicle*, as "chuckling at the prospect of Lord Brougham uniting "himself with the ultra-Radicals;" for ourselves, we have never either entertained or expressed such an anticipation. We have always given the noble lord credit for high genius and high spirit, and where some wayward passion did not mislead him, for good sense and the best intentions. [If such have not been our course towards Lord Brougham, we can be confounded with a contradiction from our file.] Believing, then, Lord Brougham to be such as we have described him, how could we, or the Conservative party who partake of our estimate of his lordship, either hope or fear that he would sink into the mire of ultra-Radicalism, to become the servant of the servants of Mr. O'Connell? What has his genius in common with the opaque vulgarity and dull violence of the blusterer of Derrynane, with the fribble doggedness of Lord Melbourne, or the puny pertinacity of Lord John, &c.—or how could Lord Brougham bow his honest pride to submit himself to the Cabinet that has so grossly insulted him, not only by exclusion from office, but by a studied impertinence of disregard during the session of 1835—when generously forgetful of the ingratitude that had sacrificed him HE ALONE fought the ministerial battle in the House of Lords? How could Lord Brougham subject himself to the deeper abasement of prostration before the Irish master of these ministers—the brutal slanderer who denounced him as a lunatic, "under whose wig was concocted so much folly?" We forget the very words, but the public cannot forget the offensive calumny, neither can Lord Brougham forget it—or could a sincerely well-intentioned man, like the noble and learned lord, lend himself, merely in the service of faction, to a course which he knew to be, and which he has often denounced as such, the path to national ruin.

We do not venture to predict how Lord Brougham will act in the approaching session It is dangerous to predict the line to be taken by independent public men—but most dangerous in the case of a man like Lord Brougham, who with all his genius, sense, and good dispositions, has oftener than we could wish fatally proved himself to be under the control of too sensitive and too easily excited feelings. Without, however, pretending to guess the precise line which Lord Brougham *will* take, we think we can safely infer, from the premises suggested, that his lordship will not descend to the ultra-Radical party, or implicitly indent himself to the service of the Whigs. He may, and we earnestly hope will, press his views of law reform, and of charity trusts reform—and we anxiously wish him success in both. These are enterprises that will give full occupation, even to his active and powerful mind—and they will raise for him monuments, by far more honourable and enduring than were ever reared to the champions of action.

The reply to the Edinburgh deputation, as we read it, presents just that *caveat* against being claimed by any party, which we could expect from a wise and good man recently escaped the trammels of party connection, and resolved henceforth to prosecute his independent labours for the public benefit.

Next to our gratification in knowing that the noble lord's health permits his return to public life, is the pleasure we feel in believing that he comes again to parliament in a disposition like this—promising so much honour and happiness to himself, so much advantage to the country.—*Standard, October* 11.

THE WHIG AND TORY LEADERS CONTRASTED.

One of the Morning Journals has an amusing array of the forces of the Tories, with a view to the formation of a Cabinet. Lord John Russell is contrasted with Sir Robert Peel, and Mr. Spring Rice with Lord Stanley; Sir John Hobhouse is thought to be infinitely below Sir James Graham, and Mr. Poulett Thomson is as an underclerk compared to that profound statesman and most eloquent speaker Mr. Goulburn. The opinion of men as to individual politicians is so much a matter of taste and of party feeling, that we cannot undertake to decide so important a question as the relative merits of the statesmen whom the *Post* has placed in juxtaposition. We may, however, be permitted to observe, that the Noble Lord cannot stand far below the Right Honourable Baronet; for he carried the repeal of the Test Act against the Government of which Sir Robert Peel was the representative in the House of Commons; he avowed, at the commencement of his political career, those opinions in favour of the Catholics to which the Right Honourable Baronet was a reluctant convert in the year 1829, flying in the face of all his former friends and opinions: he more than twenty years ago was the advocate of that Parliamentary Reform which the Right Honourable Baronet always resisted, but on which, he was at length compelled to admit, that it was necessary to model his political conduct. We may certainly acknowledge for Lord John Russell, that he wants a little of the official dexterity of Sir Robert Peel; that his person is not so portly, his voice not so sonorous, nor his acting on the floor of the House of Commons so studied and artist-like as that of his Right Honourable rival; and yet we can assert, looking at the successful career of the one, and the succession of mortifications and defeats which the other has experienced, that, as consistent and persevering statesmen, using the term in a large and comprehensive sense, Lord John Russell may bear a favourable comparison even with Sir Robert Peel. That he is quite the equal of Sir Robert as a statesman, the career of both the men testifies; and higher than to be the equal of the adored man of the Tories, we need not seek to place him. Whatever may be the judgment of contemporaries, the decision of posterity—which forgetting all personal advantages and defects, and only comparing the continual retreats of the one from his avowed principles with the continual triumphs of the other—will be, we have no doubt, eminently favourable to Lord John Russell.

Mr. Rice undoubtedly wants Lord Stanley's forcible eloquence; but Ireland soothed on the one hand, and Ireland exasperated on the other, by a temper and indiscretion unparalleled in the annals of statesmanship, for Lord Stanley has no excuse but his own miserable, childish, personal feelings, for his irritating language and conduct towards—will make our descendants wonder why Lord Stanley was ever by any reasonable being preferred to Mr. Rice.

But Sir James Graham towers, it is insinuated, far above Sir John Hobhouse! Where, when, and how? The distinguished friend of Lord Byron may well rank himself equal to the author's pamphlets recommending con-

fiscation like to that for which Mr. Cobbett was continually pelted by the Tory press. A terse, if not a ready speaker, Sir John Hobhouse, on the floor of Parliament, rises too, much superior to the heavy, lumbering Yeoman, and never feared his blows. As to principles, if Sir John Hobhouse have changed his—or rather, if the times have so changed and opinions have advanced so rapidly that even his Radicalism has been left behind—his opponent has undergone two or three transformations, so that whether he be Tory, Whig, or Radical, the public are at a loss to decide.

We need not trouble our readers with extending the catalogue. Whatever may be the reputation of Mr. Goulburn amongst his friends, the representative of Manchester surely stands in public estimation quite as high as Mr. Goulburn ever stood in the opinion of his warmest admirers. But the *Post* goes to the House of Lords; and there it finds the acute Lord Aberdeen, the sagacious Lord Wynford, the profound Lord Abinger (who changed the principles of his life just as time had consecrated them, and convinced the world that the fervour of his youth was more full of wisdom than the calculating cunning of his age)—the cool and reflecting Lord Wicklow, commonly called "Narcissus," with the Carnarvons, (known to the public as Lord Porchester), Haddingtons, (best known as Lord Binning), Mansfields, (who as Stormont was unknown, but has the reputation of having been in his younger days a startling Radical, not to say Revolutionist);—in the House of Lords the *Post* finds a whole troop of such men, "fit (it says) by talents and by *character* to sustain with usefulness, dignity, and honour, even the leading places in British statesmanship." Without contesting the vast merits of all these pets of the *Post*, we cannot do otherwise than express our surprise at the blindness of the public in so long overlooking men of such genius, and keeping them in the tail instead of placing them at the head of society. It is still more extraordinary that these great leaders should one and all of them condescend to come hobbling along after the rest of the world, and should be contented, after the people have carried Reform, to enlist under its banners, and be only anxious to carry under the auspices of Sir Robert Peel, its principles into action. We may add, too, if the Tories are so thoroughly convinced of the supremacy of their talents, that it is extraordinary that they have never endeavoured to solve the problem of their continual defeat. If once they should undertake that task, they will learn that honesty and consistency outweigh all defects; and that the Whigs, notwithstanding their imputed want of talents and of business habits, have triumphed over their opponents by dint of meaning well and acting consistently. The public have always given them credit for endeavouring to promote the public happiness, whilst the Tories have universally been suspected of seeking to oppress the people and gratify themselves.

We may, in parting, suggest to the *Post*, that it is forming its Cabinet too soon, although Sir Robert Peel is ominously abroad. The Whig and Radical parties, who have wrangled a little because the enemy was no longer in possession of power, will soon be reconciled when they see that union is necessary for the common safety. The *Post* knows that there are certain family quarrels, in which it is only necessary for a third person to interfere, to draw on himself the hostility of the two wranglers; and the threat of the formation of a Tory Cabinet is very likely to act on the Whigs and Radicals like a mediation between man and wife.—*Courier, October* 14.

COURIER.—OCT. 19.

We are astonished that the *Times* should permit its columns to be filled, day after day, with the grossest misstatements respecting the affairs of the Bank and the proceedings of the Directors. Its City correspondent informs its readers in this morning's paper, that it had been said "in quarters likely to know the truth," that "the Bank "had been *purchasing to a limited extent in Exchequer* "*Bills*," in order to protect the revenue! What the "quarters" referred to may be, we neither know nor care to conjecture. But we knew, the moment we saw the statement, that it could not be true; and we have the best authority for assuring our readers that it is a complete fabrication, without having so much as the shadow of a foundation.

The *Times* has another paragraph about the Bank and the East India Company, evincing the most perfect innocence of facts which we thought had been known to every body at all conversant with City matters. But, lest there should be others in the same situation as the correspondent of the *Times*, we take leave to say that the money of the East India Company, when paid to the latter by the Bank, will be, or rather must be, immediately re-issued by the Company in payment of the bills drawn from India, in discharge of the principal of the Six per Cent Loan paid off.

We have not heard of Mr. Rice having returned to town, or the Treasury having announced any intention of doing that which it certainly ought to have done six weeks since—that is, raising the interest on Exchequer Bills to 4 or 4½ per cent. This unaccountable apathy, at so critical a period, has excited the astonishment of every well-informed merchant and banker in the City.

IRELAND.

The liberals of Waterford gave Mr. Villiers Stuart, Lord-Lieutenant of the county, a splendid dinner on the 22d ultimo. Sir Richard Keane was in the chair; Mr. Winston Barron, M. P. for Waterford city, Captain Papps, brother to Lord Mulgrave, the Honourable R. Petre, Mr. Nicholas Purcell O'Gorman, and Sir W. J. Honan, are mentioned among the principal guests. Mr. Stuart delivered a very effective speech, principally directed against the Peers and their Coryphæus Lord Lyndhurst—

"There was a time most assuredly when the higher orders of this country, being sole depositaries of learning, of wealth, and of political information, were necessarily intrusted, conjointly with the direction of the affairs of the commonwealth: it was both fitting and proper that they who possessed exclusive knowledge should likewise be possessed of its attribute, exclusive power: but is it not as preprosterous to insist upon retaining the monopoly of power when the monopoly of education has passed away, as it would be in that parent who should endeavour to restrain in leading-strings his offspring, after that offspring had arrived at the full maturity of their intellect? Yet this is Conservatism—this is the very end, and aim, and object of the Conservative principle—namely, to retain in the hands of the patrician order the nearest possible approximation to that extent of power which it possessed in the olden time, and to admit to the least possible share in self-government the other orders of the community. Hence the differences which had so unhappily arisen between the two branches of the Legislature; differences which consist in the obstinate rejection by the house of Peers of every measure which may have for its object to increase the influence of the people, in proportion to their actually increased acquisition of all those elements which go, in fact, to constitute the very essence of power."

The Peers were maddened by their defeat on a question of Irish policy, and resolved to be revenged—

"In furtherance, therefore, of their purposes, it became necessary to arrange a plan of the sessional campaign, and to select as leader 'some illustrious conqueror of common sense,' who knowing how to mingle

'Truth with fiction, sneers with smiles,
A thread of candour, with a web of wiles'

might hope to make the worse appear in the eyes of his countrymen the better cause. Such an individual they were fortunate enough to find, in the person of one who, having been recently dismissed from the post of Conscience-keeper to the First Estate of the realm, was, of course, at perfect leisure to discharge a similar office for his party in the second branch of the Legislature, and thus 'to rule the circle which he served before.' A fitter tool for such a task could scarcely have been selected, than the man who, with a ravening appetite for the emoluments of office and the patronage of place, was known to combine the most deadly and unappeasable hatred against every man, or body of men, who might presume to stand between him and the darling objects of his ambition. * * * In this fiend-like sprit was it that he, the quondam occupant of the woolsack and the throne of justice—bound to exercise his legislative functions for the benefit of the whole people, without distinction of race or religon—himself of alien parents born, presumed to brand the Irish as aliens in religion, aliens in politics, and aliens in language. Long may we, I pray, continue aliens in religion from him whose creed is persecution; long may we be aliens in politics from him who could convert our institutions into fields of experimental despotism; and long may we continue aliens in language from him whose voice is never heard but as the knell of a nation's hope of justice! (*Tremendous cheering*) I warn Lord Lyndhurst, that, on the brink of that pit which he has dug for Ireland, he himself, is tottering to his fall; ay, if even his party should return to power to-morrow, the wanton insults which he has levelled against Irishmen must present an insuperable bar to his resumption of office: no Administration would venture to recommend—no Monarch would consent to receive into his counsels—the professed calumniator of seven millions of his fellow-subjects."—*Spectator, Oct.* 1.

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH OCT. 17.—Sir John Campbell met his constituents to-day at two o'clock, in the great Waterloo Room, for the purpose of rendering to them an account of his conduct in Parliament during the last year. The chair was ably filled by the Lord Provost; the room was crowded to excess; and Sir John, on entering it, was received with great cheering. In a luminous speech, which lasted an hour and a half, he gave an exposition of the great public measures which passed through both Houses of Parliament last session, as well as of the important bills which were so vexatiously and factiously thrown out by the Peers; and he concluded by adverting to the part which he had taken in regard to some of the local matters connected with the city. Sir John was listened to with great attention, and the applause was frequent and all but unanimous. In particular, his allusion to Mr. O'Connell as a supporter of the Ministry called forth loud and reiterated cheering. After the Hon. Gentleman had sat down, Mr. Tait, bookseller, rose and requested an explanation of his present opinions with respect to the Ballot, Triennial Parliaments, and the late extensive manufacure of fictitious votes in Scotland. Sir John stated, in reply, that although the intimidation to which he saw the electors subjected, sometimes made him feel inclined to the Ballot, yet, after mature reflection upon the advantages of open voting, he was averse to the Ballot, and at present not prepared to vote for its adoption. With respect to the duration of Parliaments, he said that in his opinion the period was too long, but that he would not pledge himself in favour of so short a space as three years. The devices which have been so much resorted to by the Tories to defeat the objects of the Reform Act by the manufacture of fictitious votes, he thought abominable, & such as must be put an end to with all possible speed. Sir Thomas Dick Lauder then moved a resolution expressive of the high satisfaction of the Meeting with Sir John's conduct in Parliament during last session. The resolution was carried with great applause. Mr. Adam Black moved a similar resolution with respect to Mr. Abercromby; which also was unanimously adopted. Mr. Tait then rose a second time, and proposed a series of resolutions expressive of the satisfaction of the meeting with the late reduction of the Taxes on Knowledge, and various other measures of Government. These, after some little explanation, were unanimously adopted; and the meeting separated about half-past four o'clock. I have never seen a more harmonious assembly. Sir John Campbell could not fail to be highly gratified with the manner in which he was received.—*Courier, October* 19.

A NEW BANK IN INDIA.

The establishment of a Bank in India has for some time been contemplated by many of the leading merchants in this country, who in May last issued a prospectus of the proposed undertaking. Of course the scheme encountered objections, from those who at present have a profitable business as money-lenders and borrowers (more frequently the latter) and dealers in bills of exchange, in India. In reply to these objections, and in order to put the public in possession of the facts and circumstances which seem to render the establishment of a new Bank in India essential to the prosperity of that country, and to the development of its commercial resources, a pamphlet has been published under the title of "*Reasons for the Establishment of a New Bank in India, with answers to the objections against it.*"

From this publication we learn, that, if a charter from the Crown and the permission of the East India Company can be obtained, a bank will be established, with a capital of five millions, divided into 50,000 shares of 100*l.* each; to be managed by twenty-four Directors in England, nine in Calcutta, and subordinate Boards in Madras and Bombay; the London Directors to hold not fewer than forty, and Calcutta than twenty shares each; the former to be in office five, the latter three years from the date of their appointment, both to be reeligible by the proprietary. The natives of India to be eligible as Directors. The Bank is to confine itself strictly to the lending and borrowing of money, the issue of notes, payable on demand in gold or silver, as may hereafter be determined, and the sale and purchase of bills of exchange, but on no account to invest capital in land or immovable securities, or to act in any mercantile capacity. Quarterly accounts to be sent to the London Board, whose control over the whole concern is to be supreme. A list of the names of the first twenty-four Directors is given in the pamphlet: it includes partners in the principal houses in London, Liverpool, Manchester, and Glasgow,—such as Mr. THOMAS BARING, Mr. JOHN IRVING, Mr. MARK PHILLIPS, Mr. JOSEPH HEGAN, Mr. JAMES OSWALD, and Mr. KIRKMAN FINLAY.

To show the necessity of a new Bank of India, it is stated, that at present there are only four banks there, and only two of any importance, the Bank of Bengal and the Union Bank; whose united capital only amounts to 1,250,000*l.*, and whose operations are confined to Bengal. In fact, most of the banking business is transacted by the great agency-houses in Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras: and nobody can forget the ruinous consequences of *their* system of banking.

"Most of these houses (we quote the pamphlet) were founded originally by retired civil servants of the East India Company, or by adventurers from Europe, without, in most instances, being possessed of any very considerable amount of capital. Besides being bankers, they were merchants, and sometimes also indigo-planters and ship-owners; and to this vicious combination the ruin in which so many of them have been involved may be primarily ascribed. Their credit being high, large sums, principally consisting of the savings of individuals in the Company's service, were deposited in their hands, for which they engaged to pay a high rate of interest; but, instead of employing these deposits as bankers in England would do, or as the proposed Bank of India would have done had it been then in existence, in the discount of approved bills at short dates, in the granting of cash credits or in the purchase of Government securities readily convertible into money, they employed them in all manner of hazardous speculations,—advancing very large sums to indigo-planters, several of whom had little or no capital of their own; exporting goods to Europe, China, &c. either directly on their own account, or indirectly by lending largely on the security of the goods to those who did; becoming owners of Indian shipping, &c. Many of these speculations turned out extremely ill. The cultivation of indigo was so much increased, that its price gradually fell to a level at which it would not pay the expense of production; so that very heavy losses were sustained, and much capital sunk by the planters and those by whom they had been propped up. The investments in Indian shipping turned out even worse than those in the indigo-plantations, the shipping of England having nearly driven that of India out of the field. At the same time that most of the houses in question had been thus getting themselves entangled in difficulties, several of their partners returned to Europe, taking large sums with them, as their share of the capital of the firms. The embarrassment produced by this locking up of their capital, by the withdrawing of portions of it to Europe, and by the unfavourable termination of many of the adventures in which they had been engaged, began to manifest itself simultaneously with the scarcity of money occasioned by the drains on account of the Burmese war. The consequences are well known, and have been most disastrous. After struggling on, some for a longer and some for a shorter period, most of the great houses alluded to have since failed; and by their fall have produced an extent of distress not often paralleled in the history of such catastrophes."

The author of the pamphlet is at considerable pains to show the great benefit which the projected Bank must confer on a country, many of whose capitalists bury their money in the earth, and hoard it in other ways, from the want of a secure place of deposit, and in which commercial operations were continually impeded by the risk or the impossibility of conveying specie from one town to another. It is absurd to suppose that the vast capabilities of India can be developed in the absence of the commonest financial facilities.

There has been, it seems, some opposition raised to the Bank, on the ground that it will be a monopoly. But there will be no monopoly, in the proper sense of the word; and supposing that the large amount of capital which the new Bank will possess, and other advantages arising from undisputed responsibility, should keep inferior competitors out of the market, is that a reason why our Indian empire should be deprived of the benefit of a sound banking system?

Then, the rate of interest will be lowered. No doubt of it; at least, it is to be hoped that such will be the case. The rate of interest in India is far too high for the good of any but the present masters of the money-market.

Another objection is, that the distance of London from Calcutta will disenable the chief Directors from exercising an efficient control over the operations in India. There is some force in this; but we are inclined to agree with the author of the pamphlet, that there are countervailing advantages in the separation from India, to place against the inconvenience alluded to.

"The Indian Directors, exposed to local influences, personal solicitation, &c. might, even with the best intentions, be betrayed into a line of conduct prejudicial to the real and lasting interests of the Bank; but reports of their proceedings being regularly transmitted to England, and examined by the Board resident here, upon which no such local influences can operate, all proceedings that might impede the legitimate action of the Bank, will be checked, and the proprietors and the public will have the best attainable security for its proper management. Instead, therefore, of the double direction being a disadvantage, it is plainly an important circumstance in recommendation of the Bank, and gives it an additional claim to the public confidence."

We suspect that the real ground of the opposition of certain parties to the new Bank, is its anticipated competition with the business of those who make a large profit on the remittance of funds from India to England. But this is manifestly no reason for the refusal of a charter, or for the discouragement of the project by any except those personally interested in the established modes of remittance, who dread the loss of an enormous percentage.—*Spectator, Oct.* 8.

WEALTH OF GREAT BRITAIN.

In the "General Recapitulation" the amount of property in Great Britain and Ireland is thus stated:—Immoveable capital (in lands, houses &c.,) 3,971,656,218*l.*; moveable property (in furniture, &c., capital in stock, ships, manufactures, &c.) 2,215,281,039*l.*; total for Great Britain and Ireland, 6,186,937,257*l.* This proportion between the value of the moveable and immoveable property of all kinds, in the three kingdoms, differs widely from the calculation of Mr. Pitt, who estimated the value of the former as double that of the proprietary capital in land.

The result of the author's inquiries is represented in the following table:—

"PROPERTY IN LAND, AND ATTACHED THERETO.	
"In Great Britain and Ireland	£2,316,922,940
"Ditto, farmer's stock	654,833,730
	2,971,756,670
"Transmarine possessions, land	£2,025,000,000
"Ditto, farmer's stock	564,000,000
"Grand Total	£5,563,756,670
"PROPERTY IN MANUFACTURES.	
"In Great Britain and Ireland	£201,000,000
"In the East Indies	131,000,000
"Total fixed capital in manufactures.	£332,000,000
"PRODUCE OF LAND.	
"In Great Britain and Ireland	£474,029,688
"Transmarine possessions	418,000,000
"Produce from ships	44,470,961
"Total, land and ships	£936,500,649
"PRODUCE OF MANUFACTURES, &c. &c.	
"Great Britain and Ireland	£262,085,199
"East Indies	191,000,000
"Produce of carriages, riding horses, &c.	13,500,000
Total	£466,585,199
"Difference in favour of Land	£469,915,450

We shall terminate our notice of this volume with the author's concluding passage:—

"The result of all the preceding researches, inquiries, and calculations, is that, amidst the numerous and proud manufacturing concerns in Great Britain, which add so much to her wealth, her prosperity, and her power, and which concerns eclipse, as they do, those of every other nation in the world, the value and importance of the land and agricultural industry and produce stand proudly conspicuous and preeminent.

"The prosperity of every interest, in every country in the world, is based and dependent upon the prosperity and proper cultivation of the soil. This is the foundation, and the main and only secure support of commerce and manufactures. Without such a basis and support neither can be carried on to any extent, nor in fact exist. Great Britain, in her immense and varied territories, stretching into and over every climate, each affording, from the cultivation and produce of the soil, the most valued and necessary articles for exchangeable commodities, possesses resources such as no other nation now possesses or ever did possess. She has but to attend to these—to foster, encourage, and to protect them, in order to remain prosperous, rich and invincible.

"The previous inquiries and researches, moreover, show us beyond the power of contradiction, that the prosperity of a country depends upon its industry, its consuming powers, and the inclination of its population to consume articles of luxury, convenience, and such as are absolutely necessary to preserve and to sustain a healthy and comfortable mode of life, rather than merely upon the numbers of its people. How greatly the consuming powers of great Britain exceed those of the proudest empires in Europe, or in any other country in this world, when compared with the numbers of their people! What is the value to the agriculturist and manufacturer of Great Britain of boasted hundreds of millions of people in Hindoostan and China, compared with the value and importance of London alone? *The consumption in it of agricultural and manufacturing produce far exceeds the whole amount of the foreign trade of Great Britain and Ireland, and is nearly forty times the amount of all the exports to India and China put together; and nearly four times the extent and value of all the British exports to every foreign country under heaven!* The production of Great Britian and Ireland, agricultural and manufacturing, together with imports, is, in round numbers, 796,000,000*l.* and less exports 746,000,000*l.* London and its immediate vicinity will shew a population of 2,000,000, or, as it has been stated *one-twelfth* of the whole. This on an equal ratio, would give 62,500,000*l.* as the consumption of every thing in London, taking every article at the price of the manufacturer, the agriculturist, and the importer; but a considerable addition ought to be made to the general and also to the proportionate amount, on account of the higher price the articles bear when these come through the intermediate merchant and retailer into the hands of the consumer; and a considerable sum more should be added on account of the greater wealth of its inhabitants, and abundance of money which is amongst them. Taking these two things together, the consumption of London of manufactured, imported, and agricultural productions cannot be less than 80,000,000*l.* a year, while its expenditure must be still greater. Thus we may fairly suppose that there are resident in London, daily from all quarters, 100,000 strangers, the expenditure of each, at 1£ per diem, would amount to 36,000,000*l.* yearly.

"Such is the consumption and the powers of consumption, in London, the capital of the British empire, the centre of civilisation, and of the money transactions of the world. The greater portion of income from agriculture is expended in the capital. The transactions also in London are all, as regards the agriculturist, the importer and the manufacturer, paid in ready money, or what is equal to, or convertible into it and not on long credits and uncertain remittance as too much of our foreign trade is now become.—*Morning Post, September* 1.

JUSSIEU.

The French newspapers have announced the death, at the age of eighty-nine, of the celebrated botanist, Mons. Antonie Laurent de Jussieu. We cannot suffer this melancholy event to pass by without offering our humble tribute to the memory of so excellent a man and profound a philosopher—the great and successful antagonist of Linnæus in his favourite field of Natural History, and the founder of the present school of Systematic Botany. Called at the early age of twenty-two to assume the duties of Botanical Demonstrator in the Jardin du Roi, in room of Lemonnier, the physician of Louis XVI., Jussieu was led from the very beginning of his career to occupy himself with the affinities and analogies of plants; and he speedily acquired a knowledge of such subjects far beyond that of his day. He saw clear that the artificial system of Linnæus was more specious than solid; and that it had the intolerable fault of leading those who adopted it to a superficial and unphilosophical mode of studying. At the same time he was not less alive to the defects of the systems of his countrymen Tournefort and Adanson, which were the only natural methods of arrangement at that time known; for the works of Ray, upon which they were founded, had become obsolete. This led Jussieu to investigate for himself the principles upon which the natural relations of plants are to be determined; and, after nineteen years of study, he found himself able to lay before the world his ideas, in his celebrated 'Genera Plantarum,' which at once elevated its author to the highest rank among botanists, and created a new era in science; for it reduced to a definite form all those important circumstances upon which natural affinity depends, and proved that the points which Linnæus had found inappreciable and intangible, were susceptible, of being clearly stated and methodically disposed. The possibility of doing this had been generally disbelieved, and that was one of the greatest causes of the slow progress of systematic botany previous to 1789, the year in which the 'Genera' appeared. From that time forward it advanced with rapid strides in those countries where men were to be found capable of appreciating the profound views of its learned author. In England, it met with little notice till the year 1810, when Brown's Prodromus of the New Holland Flora was ushered into the world: up to that time Botany, under the evil influence of a self-created leader, was with us in a state of torpor. As soon as the principles of Jussieu and his follower Brown began to become known, they spread rapidly in this country, and the science from that period began to revive. The "Genera Plantarum' was the only special work that its author ever published. All that he subsequently produced consisted of separate memoirs upon parts of his great work, in which he altered, or added to what he had therein stated, or proposed improvements, as his sources of knowledge became more extended. For many years he has been dead to science, in consequence of the failure of his eyesight; and has been exclusively occupied in an exemplary attention to his duties in private life, while his chair of botany has been worthily filled by his son Adrieu, who inherits the talent and reputation of his father. The last illness of Jussieu was sudden and short; his body was already bowed down with the weight of years; his hearing as well as his sight had failed him; although his faculties are said to have otherwise remained but little impaired; and at last, to use the words of a correspondent, "sa mort fut moins un malheur qu'un apothéose." After the manner of the French, a funeral oration was pronounced over his grave; and Mons. Mirbel, to whom this sacred duty was intrusted, is said to have performed his melancholy task with an eloquence, good taste, and feeling, most worthy of his own high reputation.—*Athenæum, Oct.* 22. J. L.

ON THE BREED OF HORSES FROM WHICH OUR CAVALRY IS MOUNTED.

"Give me another horse!"—RICHARD III.

ENGLAND, in comparison with most other countries, may be considered as a riding nation. There is hardly a gentleman in England who does not know how to ride, and hardly any person who can afford it that does not keep a horse. Perhaps, indeed, a man who keeps a horse to ride for his own pleasure may be as good a definition of that undefinable word, gentleman, as any other. In France it is nowise necessary that a gentleman, should know how to ride. In Holland, nobody rides—they either go upon wheels or by water. A Venetian, perhaps, does not know what a horse is. In England alone, of all European countries, the national amusements are equestrian. The horse-race is a fête at which all classes enjoy themselves, a time at which all thoughts of business are laid aside—with the exception, perhaps, of the pickpocket and thimble-rig pro-

prietor, to whom alone working-days are days of idleness and holidays are days of work. Doncaster, Epsom, and Newmarket afford themes for discussion for every day in the year. Hundreds of persons think of nothing else. The news of which horse is the winner of the St. Leger is everywhere received with the same breathless earnestness as the event of a battle or naval engagement upon which the fate of the empire hinged. When the Derby and the Oaks are run for at Epsom, and at the time of Ascot races, no business is done in the House of Commons—whatever may be the importance of the subjects waiting for discussion. Opposite those days on the notice books, Derby, Oaks, and Ascot are written, as a warning to all that it is useless to talk of business at such a time; for the House of Commons must go to the races as well as the rest of the world. In London, for the three weeks preceding the Epsom and Ascot races, the price of horses fit to be put in harness rises from ten to twenty per cent; for all the world must go to the races that can find horses to carry them.—*New Sporting Magazine, for October.*

LA RONCIERE.

Our readers probably remember that we took no small pains at the time of the trial of La Ronciere to analyze the evidence, and that after a long and minute investigation we came to the conclusion, that even if La Ronciere was morally guilty of the atrocious crime imputed to him, yet the legal evidence was certainly insufficient to maintain the charge. With great pleasure we observe that the following letter of Lord Abinger contains what we may consider the sanction of our own professional judgment. It is well known that there is no tribunal in the world which admits, nay requires, so searching a scrutiny of every species of testimony as an English Court of *Nisi Prius*, and we need not say that Sir James Scarlett (now Lord Abinger) is allowed by the whole profession to have been the most profoundly skilled in all the processes of eliciting truth of all the members of the English bar. The opinion of so acute and experienced a legal analyst ought to have great weight. The friend to whom Lord Abinger alludes (it is well-known in Paris) is the Duke de Broglie, who at the time of consulting his Lordship was prime Minister of France:—

(From the *Gazette des Tribunaux.*)

LORD ABINGER'S LETTER—DR. MATHEI'S MEDICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

We lately published a letter in which General Clement de la Ronciere announced that several documents were about to appear relative to his son's trial and sentence. These documents have been made public, and we shall now give a brief analysis of them. In lending to them the aid of our circulation, we do not mean to take any part in the kind of extra-judicial contest which a father's sorrows have instituted, nor to fail in the respect due to the decisions of justice. We merely wish to make known every circumstance connected with this memorable process, which has powerfully excited the attention of the public.

These documents consist of a letter from Sir James Scarlett, now Lord Abinger, Peer of England, and some medico-physiological observations by Dr. Mathei, physician and councillor to the King of Hanover. Some original remarks by the translator accompany the documents.

The publication commences thus:—

"Reports have been for some months in circulation respecting a letter addressed to one of the most eminent personages in the French Government by the celebrated jurisconsult Lord Abinger, known by the name of Sir James Scarlett before he was made a peer. That great lawyer, it was said, expressed his firm opinion that Emile de la Ronciere was innocent, and added that he had no doubt that his friend would do everything in his power to mitigate the effects of the conviction. General La Ronciere, though his delicacy would not permit him to inquire into the particulars of a private correspondence, was however, too deeply interested in the question, not to be eager to obtain the sanction of an opinion of such high authority in favour of his son. He therefore adopted the course of writing directly to Lord Abinger, to whom he declared that his Lordship's opinion, be it what it might, would be received with the deepest gratitude by him.

"Lord Abinger replied as follows:—

"London, April 6.

"'I have had the honour to receive your letter, accompanied by the *fac-similes* of the letters which were produced as evidence against your son, and by some specimens of his handwriting and that of Medemoiselle de Morell.

"'You were accurately informed when you were told that I had addressed to a friend in Paris, a letter relating to the condemnation of your son. After an attentive perusal of the published accounts of that celebrated cause, I was unable to concur in the conclusions which the jury deduced from the charges. I communicated my opinions to the friend above alluded to, who is a person no less distinguished by his high station in society than by his knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence. I hoped that he might have had the power, as I am sure he would have had the wish, to procure some alleviation of the sufferings of your unfortunate son, in the event of his opinion coinciding with mine. In my letter I developed, not the whole, but a portion of the reasons which led me to differ from the opinion of the jury. In the appeal which you make to me I recognize the sentiments of a father deeply afflicted at that which must appear to him an unmerited punishment and misfortune to his son. I therefore cannot withhold from those sentiments the consolation which may be derived from the candid avowal of my opinion, as solicited in your letter.

"'It is not in my power to enter into the details of the charges, nor to point out the various circumstances which appear to me by no means to substantiate the proof of guilt.

"'It will be sufficient for my purpose to observe, that the foundation on which the whole case against Emile de la Ronciere rests, is his own confession of having been the author of certain anonymous letters, which led by rigorous consequences to a confession of the rest, that is to say, of the crime of which he was accused. This confession was made under the influence of menaces and promises, such as I conceive ought to remove from it all the force of judicial proof.

"'He had, on a previous occasion, indignantly repelled the imputation: he had supported his denial at the risk of his life in a duel in which his adversaries bore evidence to his honour and courage. It was afterwards represented to him, that in spite of his denial, witnesses were ready to prove that the letters addressed to M. d'Estouilly were his writing; that full credit would undoubtedly be given to the testimony of these witnesses; and that, if he persevered in his denial, M. d'Estouilly was determined to bring a charge against him, the result of which would be his disgraceful dismissal from the army, banishment from his father's presence, and the forfeiture of his parent's protection. On the other hand, it was added, that this confession would prevent any prosecution against him, that it would appease M. d'Estouilly, and, in short, that it was the only means of averting the calamities which otherwise threatened him. It would appear, that under the influence of these fears and hopes, the young man, a prey to despair, was persuaded to retract the denial which he had maintained with his sword, and at the hazard of that life to which he had before attached less value than to the defence of his honour and his innocence.

"'Was not this procuring proof by a moral torture more terrible than physical suffering? The fear of consequences, worse to a man of honour and feeling than death itself, has necessarily as much power as bodily pain in enfeebling his mind, and in depriving the facts extorted under such influence of all judicial weight. The employment of physical pain (the torture) to obtain confessions has long been banished from the judicial practice of the more enlighted nations, as a resource at once uncertain and illusory for the discovery of truth. Confessions made under the influence of menaces and promises ought to be regarded under the same point of view as equally fallacious. In English criminal law such confessions are completely excluded from judicial evidence, and are not even allowed to be related to the jury. If, by the law of France, these confessions are still admitted as evidence, the reason doubtless is, that the enlightened judges of your country, knowing themselves how to appreciate the facts, rely on the sagacity of a more popular tribunal to weigh them with equal discrimination. Had your son been tried in England, his confession respecting anonymous letters would never have been received as proof, and, though that confession has been admitted in France, it appears to me that it ought not to be regarded as of any weight against him.

"'If, then, you withdraw that confession from the body of evidence, there remains nothing to support the charge; the rest is merely a tissue of contradictions and improbabilities.

"'The *fac-simile* copies which you have transmitted to me confirm the conclusions I had previously drawn from the statements of the witnesses (the experts.)'"

[After a rapid examination of the questions relative to the anonymous letters and the introduction of La Ronciere into M. de Morell's hotel, Lord Abinger concludes as follows:—]

"'I must also observe, that the appearance of the young lady as a witness under circumstances so extraordinary, which not only prevented cross-examination by the defendant's counsel, but gave to the whole trial a highly dramatic effect, was not calculated to produce that calm and temperate state of mind which is essential to the impartial administration of criminal justice.

"'There are many other particulars which cannot have escaped the sagacity of the able advocate who defended your son. Combining them with those to which I have alluded and already pointed out, I am induced to believe that a calm and deliberate investigation of the whole circumstances ought to have for its result an acquittal. The summing up of the Judge (M. le Ferey*) who presided was a model of judicial eloquence, impartiality, and perspicuity. If I do not deceive myself, I must be led to believe that his impression was, that the case was too doubtful to justify a conviction. The circumstances were of that inexplicable kind in which the human understanding finds itself at fault, and cannot arrive at those certain and obvious conclusions which can alone warrant a court of criminal justice in condemning persons charged with crimes.

"'You, Sir, as a father, ought to preserve the conviction that your son is innocent. For my part, I, who am a stranger, entertaining no other impression than that which love of justice and the sentiments of humanity may give, feel it to be enough for me to declare that neither the brilliant eloquence of the advocate for the prosecution, nor the weight of the testimony invoked against the prisoner, could have had weight enough to persuade me that he was guilty.

"'I have the honour to be, &c.

"'ABINGER.'"

After this letter the editor of the publication from which we have made this extract proceeds to discuss the proofs deduced from the confessions of La Ronciere. He then adds the observations of Dr. Mathei.

Dr. Mathei begins by examining the methods taken by the physicians to ascertain the state of Mademoiselle de Morell. He then discusses, on physiological principles, the arguments advanced by La Ronciere's counsel on the possibility of hallucination or error, and cites several cases of an analogous nature. He even goes so far as to maintain, that the empire of the will may produce similar phenomena to those which the physicians describe on the trial.

These reasonings of the German Doctor, rightly understood, the editor of the publication intimates his disposition to admit, and also the facts cited as far as they go to prove general possibilities, but not in the special case of the trial the reality of any premeditated design.

Availing ourselves of this observation, which we repeat on our own account, we shall extract some of the instances cited by Dr. Mathei. The facts, separated completely from the trial, present, in a physiological point of view, a certain degree of interest. Without drawing any inference towards the solution of the question raised by Dr. Mathei, which is far from our intention, we think they deserve to be submitted to the curiosity of our readers.

"When I look back to my long medical life (says the Doctor), I call to recollection many adventures of which young women were the heroines, and in which they were for a long time not believed to have played any part. It was only when the truth broke out that the thing was thought possible.

"I shall mention some cases within my own knowledge, and which may also be known to other contemporaries of the event.

"At the commencement of my career, when about 40, I was physician to the family of a Lieutenant-General of cavalry. He was the possessor of a moderate estate, about two leagues distant from a small town where his regiment was in garrison. Thither he went on horseback when his duty required it. His daughter, a girl of 16, of extraordinary beauty, most earnestly wished that her father would live more in the town than in the country. Why? That did not very clearly appear. I thought that she wished to see the officers, and share in the pleasures of the town. She resorted to a very criminal scheme to attain her object. She sit fire to the mansion, and a wing was destroyed and rebuilt. After a while the house became again the prey of the flames, and this crime was repeated 30 times. The detection of the incendiary seemed often unavoidable, but no discovery ever was made. Years passed away without any suspicion being entertained that the young and amiable daughter of the General was the guilty party. At last she was caught in the fact, and expiated her crime by imprisonment for life in a house of correction.

"In a great city of our country a beautiful young lady of distinguished family amused herself by writing anonymous letters for the purpose of exciting trouble between a young married couple who were attached to each other. She likewise assailed by bitter calumny the character of another young lady, who was remarkable for her talents, and of whom she was envious. This mystification was kept up for several years. No suspicion ever fell on the real writer of the anonymous letters, though several other persons were supposed to be guilty. At length the real culprit was discovered. The offence was brought home to the young lady, and she confessed herself guilty. She had availed herself of the services of her younger brother in distributing the letters. A lengthened imprisonment was her punishment.

"Another case of this kind occurred in the family of a superior officer, in which a great number of anonymous letters were received. A reward was publicly offered for the discovery of their author, but without effect. A young lady, a member of the family, whose conduct had hitherto been irreproachable, was the guilty person. The affair was hushed up. At this very moment and before my eyes, a similar affair is the subject of investigation. Anonymous letters are circulated in all directions. They are sometimes couched in language the most vulgar and indecorous, and at other times the most delicate and reserved. Their evident object is to deprive some persons of the family of respect, and to destroy the confidence which their superiors repose in them. From all the circumstances of the case, suspicion seems to rest on a young lady, of great respectability, and hitherto of blameless conduct.

"A young lady of very good family had a secret and criminal intimacy with a professor, and it is supposed with some other person. She had promised her hand to a young man of rank. The relatives of that young gentleman inquired into the case. She was already *enciente*. She did not denounce the professor, but a man of high rank. The latter denied the charge. The young lady persisted in it on her oath. The gentleman was obliged to marry her. After the nuptial ceremony he left her, and his wife never saw him again. Those who have observed human nature, especially fashionable physicians, might easily augment this catalogue, and probably in France similar examples would not be wanting."

We regret that want of space will not permit us to entemore fully into the details of this publication, which cannot fail to excite public curiosity in a high degree.—*Times, Oct.* 19.

The History of Party, from the rise of the Whig and Tory Factions, in the reign of Charles II., to the passing of the Reform Bill. By G. W. Cooke, Esq. Vol. I. Macrone.

The history of party is a melancholy retrospect; principles sacrificed—talents wasted—genius profaned, to serve some temporary purpose, meet us at every turn; honest regard for the public weal is discoverable nowhere. It was once said, with some profaneness, and more bitterness, that "the Whig and Tory factions were the two thieves between which the British nation was crucified;" and the volume before us goes far towards justifying the sarcasm. There are, to be sure, bright names among those who "to party gave up what was meant for mankind," but even they too often sullied their reputation by the use of unworthy means, and by alliances with those whom they detested and despised. A Russell countenancing the absurdities of the Popish plot, a Sydney receiving bribes from France, a Marlborough plotting at the same time with the Guelphs and the Stuarts, and dealing out impartial treachery to both, are sad proofs of the corrupting influence of faction, and the baleful effects of party spirit. We must, however, deal with the world as it is, not as it ought to be; parties must probably exist in every free constitution; they are the organic disease of liberty, and must be closely watched, else they may lead to dissolution. Mr. Cooke has done good service by directing public attention to the history of the two parties that have so long contended for mastery in England; he is a zealous Whig, but he rarely disguises, while he frequently palliates errors of the old Whig leaders; he never misrepresents the principles or conduct of his opponents, and in this respect he sometimes carries forbearance to an excessive length, by withholding reprobation from the most culpable actions. In the cursory view of parties taken by ordinary readers of English history, nothing appears more anomalous than the Whigs being at the same instant zealous advocates of toleration, and the authors of the most severe penal laws against the Catholics. Mr. Cooke's excuse for this inconsistency is, that "the patriotic party dreaded the Catholics not as religionists, but as agents of despotism. He quotes, in proof, the following passage from John Hampden's speech on the Exclusion Bill:

"'I do not understand,' he said, 'how it can be construed, because we go about to disinherit the duke, that, therefore, it must be for his religion. For my part, I do approve of the bill, but it is because the opinions and principles of the papists tend to the alteration of the government and the introducing instead thereof, superstition and idolatry, and *a foreign and arbitrary power*. If it were not for that, I am apt to think the duke's being a papist would not be thought a sufficient cause for this house to spend time about this bill.'"

This excuse is not perfectly satisfactory; it is, indeed, a sufficient refutation of Lord Mahon's whimsical attempt to identify the modern Tories and the ancient Whigs, but it is no vindication of the party. The truth is, that the liberal party in every age has hesitated in following out its principles to the full length of tolerating intolerance, and even yet men are to be found who deem that the existence of persecuting principles in an adversary will justify reprisals. It deserves to be added, that the Tories, from the reign of Charles to that of Anne, shared as largely as the Whigs in a fanatical hatred of popery, and not unfrequently went beyond them. Indeed the Popish plot, on its first explosion, was mainly supported by the court party, for reasons which Mr. Cooke has stated with great fairness:—

"The king had reasons for encouraging the informers. A conviction that he was an object of hatred to the Papists would at once recover his popularity which was now waning among the Protestant adherents of the court party. The nation was already in a state of anxious alarm, and daily expecting some new demonstration in favour of popery from the court. A call to arms against popery made by a party whom they looked upon as its allies, would recall their confidence in their monarch, and what was to Charles of far greater importance, would induce them to supply him liberally with money, and furnish him with an excuse for increasing his army.

It must also be mentioned that the first vigorous effort to discountenance the absurdities of Oates and his companions was made by an undoubted Whig, Dr. Burnet, afterwards Bishop of Salisbury:—

"It was the bishop's advice to restrain the violence with which the prosecutors of the plot seemed determined to act; he pointed out the contradictions that occurred in Oates's narrative, and the incredibility of many of the circumstances to which he swore; he recommended to his friends to take advantage of the popular excitement, to obtain a measure which should secure the nation from all danger from the papists, but 'not to run too hastily to the taking men's lives upon such testimonies.' The liberal and sensible Lord Holles, notwithstanding his usually hasty disposition, agreed with this advice, and Hallifax was equally incredulous. But these men, usually so influential, had no power to stay the conflagration that had now commenced. Even the attempt was dangerous; and Burnet, for the advice he gave, was execrated by the people, who said that he was taking this method to get into the favour of the court."

Unfortunately there were few who had virtue to resist the tempting opportunity of turning a nation's frenzy against their political opponents. Undoubtedly there was a plot for bringing in popery, and another more dangerous still for establishing arbitrary power, but the kings of England and France were the contrivers of the former, and the loudest persecutors of the papists deeply implicated in the latter. Lord Russell was perfectly justified in asserting that such a conspiracy existed; but can we acquit him of permitting vengeance to fall on the innocent because the guilty were beyond his reach?

The result proved the wisdom of the advice so often and so vainly given to triumphant faction, "Beware of Nemesis." The Whigs pursued their victory too far: their insisting on the Exclusion Bill, and their profligate attempt to shelter the perjured Fitzharris, produced a reaction which placed them helplessly at the disposal of the unscrupulous king. The Rye-house plot was the natural offspring of the plot;

In the cases,
We still have judgement here; that we but teach
Bloody instructions, which being taught, return
To plague the inventor: this even-handed justice
Commends the ingredients of our poison'd chalice
To our own lips.

Mr. Cooke labours with some success to connect Charles with the conspiracy formed against the lives of the leading patriots, and has brought strong evidence to prove that Lord Howard was, from the beginning, a spy of the court. It must, however, be confessed that some of the Whigs, but more particularly the turbulent Shaftesbury, entertained very dangerous designs; we regret to find Mr. Cooke extenuating, or rather defending, Shaftesbury; to us he has always appeared the cause of all the merited obloquy that fell upon his party. It seems not improbable that the violence of the Tory party after the execution of Russell and Sydney would have led to a new re-action, and restored the Whigs to power, but for the death of Charles. The accession of James II. seemed to have annihilated their faction, and their first ray of hope, soon followed by their greatest triumph, came from their adversaries. The revolution of 1688, which we have been accustomed to call "glorious," was, in its commencement, a Tory movement and so continued almost to its close. "The declaration, which furnished the first pretext for constitutional opposition, was in truth a Whig measure, and would have been received as such but for the doubts entertained of the king's sincerity:—

"Having thus lost the Tories, James entertained the ridiculous notion of gaining over the Whigs. It was amusing to hear this man, who was so systematically a bigot and a persecutor, that, restrained from persecuting in behalf of his own religion, he satisfied his predilections for the torture in behalf of another, now suddenly grown eloquent in favour of Christian charity, and insisting upon the duty of universal toleration. In accordance with this new design, he, in April, published his celebrated declaration of indulgence, repealing all sanguinary and penal laws in matters of religion; he declared all his subjects equally capable of employments, and suppressed all oaths and tests to the contrary."

The Tories resented this declaration, and the most revered heads of their party presented a petition which was not very consistent with their principles:—

"The language of this petition affords a striking proof of the amelioration which the events of a few months had caused in the Tory creed. The most revered members of a party, whose organ had, upon James's accession, promised an unconditional and unlimited obedience, now dared to call in question the exercise of a prerogative which the courts of law had solemnly decided to be inherent in the crown; and, restrained by the rules of courtesy from avowing the real motives of their refusal, they even condescended to found it upon an affection for the laws, and an unwillingness to acknowledge an illegal prerogative. * *

"The Oxford decree, three years before, marked the extreme flood of Toryism. This petition is the first evidence of its ebb. Its language, resting the refusal, not upon the danger such a toleration would cause to their religion—the most natural topic for a body of ecclesiastics—but upon the constitutional point of the illegality of the dispensing power, was bolder than any which James had heard since he had become king. His parliament had presumed only to make oblique complaints, and when they addressed James to dismiss those whom he then protected, by the exercise of his dispensing power, they almost recognised that power, by offering to compensate them for the loss of their appointments. The bishops now afforded a proof of a remarkable revulsion of feeling within those few months; shaming a house of commons by the firmness of their opposition, speaking not only as church men, but as citizens, and struggling for the preservation of the state, as well as the integrity of the church, they either proved that the Tories were become conscious of the fallacy of their political dogmas, and were approximating to those of the Whigs, or if the alliance were temporary and insincere, they, at least, acknowledged the superiority of the party they affected to join; and, in adopting their language, rendered that homage which hypocrisy always yields to that she imitates."

We need not write the history of the result, the Tories sheltering their abandonment of principle under the pretence of the illegitimacy of the Prince of Wales, supported William III.'s invasion, as an assertion of the claims of the Princess Mary. But the movement, once begun, was too rapid in its progress for their management; the Whigs took the lead, and while their adversaries shrunk back "affrighted at the sound themselves had made," secured the ascendancy. They lost it again, from the old cause, grasping at too much power; but their adversaries were compelled, by the pressure of the times, to become a Tory ministry acting on Whig principles, and, through the reigns of William and Anne, the names of the two parties were rather the watchwords of factions than the expression of great political differences.

Towards the close of Anne's reign the Tories seemed fast falling into the Jacobitism to which their principles naturally led them, and they would certainly have made an effort to give the throne to the old Pretender, if that prince could have been persuaded to conform to the Established Church. But the intrigues of party just before the accession of the House of Hanover, are objects of curiosity rather than interest, and we must content ourselves with referring to Mr. Cooke's analysis of the intrigues that disturbed the court, and hastened the death of Anne.

There is one omission in Mr. Cooke's History too important to be passed over; he has neglected to examine the causes that led the mercantile and monied interests to be usually identified with the Whigs, while the agriculturists generally belonged to the Tory party. Neither do we think that he has sufficiently directed attention to the fact of the democracy being often led by scions of the most ancient and illustrious houses, while their opponents were generally headed by the newly enrolled. From one of Mr. Cooke's positions we must record our dissent: he seems to think that the British nation almost proved its unfitness for liberty by the apathy with which the fate of the patriots who suffered for the Rye-house plot was regarded. He must have forgotten how these very patriots had prepared the nation for delusion by the encouragement they had given to Oates, and that Dryden's well-known line is far more applicable to the Rye-house than to the Popish plot:

Some truth there was, but dash'd and brew'd with lies.—
Athenæum, Oct. 22.

THE NAVY.

PORTSMOUTH, OCTOBER 8, 1836.

The Conway, 28, Captain Drinkwater, fitting in this harbour, is ordered to proceed to the East Indies, when ready.

The Dolphin schooner, Lieut. Roberts, sailed to day for the coast of Africa and the Cape of Good Hope, to which latter place she conveys £20,000 in silver.

The Snake, 16, sailed on Sunday last for Sheerness, to be repaired; on Monday the Maitland transport, with the service companies of the 79th Highlanders, proceeded to Leith.

The Madagascar, 46, Commodore Sir John S. Peyton, it is expected will leave Dublin to-day for Milford, there to join the Galatea, coal depot, and proceed with her to Jamaica.

EXPERIMENTAL SQUADRON.—The Russell, 74, Capt. Sir W. H. Dillon; the Pique, 36 Hon. Capt. Rous; and Inconstant, 36, Capt. J. Hayes, C. B., are ordered to join the Hon. Sir Charles Paget, without loss of time. The Hercules, 74, Capt. Berkeley, left Plymouth on Wednesday, and is gone to Lisbon. The Bellerophon, Vanguard, Partridge, and Emerald, returned to Plymouth Sound on Wednesday, and the Pembroke the following day: but they were all to put to seayesterday.

* Among the editor's notes is the following:—

"It is now no longer doubtful, and the steps taken by the President in his communications with the two Keepers of the Seals are too well known for us to have any scruple of betraying a secret. From what is reported of the declarations of that functionary made to the Minister of Justice, it cannot be doubted that he was from the first convinced of La Ronciere's innocence, and that the proceedings on the trial only seemed to confirm him in that opinion. There is then, doubtless, ground for entertaining a well-founded hope for the unfortunate prisoner, since the Minister in place at he Chancery is the same who stated in the tribune that Gillard owed his pardon and the announcement of his innocence merely to the doubt expressed by the President of the Court f Assize."

The Skipjack schooner arrived at Jamaica on the 10th of August; the Nimrod, 20, on the 18th; the Dec. (steamer) on the 17th, from St. Thomas's. The Meteor (steamer), Lieut. Smith, left Jamaica, for Barbadoes, on the 24th of August. The Vestal, 28, had been spoken of as likely to bring Lord Sligo to England; but his Lordship had expressed a wish to go to the United States, and it was thought the Forte frigate, Commodore Pell, would convey him to New York, on her way to England.

APPOINTMENTS.—Captain H. B. Martin, to the Charybdis; Lieut. Erasmus Ommanney, to the Pique; Mr. C. E. Hodgkinson, Mate, and Mr W. E. Turnour, Midshipman, to the Conway; Lieutenants R. J. W. Dunlop and R. W. Pelly, to be additional Lieutenants of the Winchester; Mr. John Macklin, Gunner, to the Conway.

ROYAL MARINES.—Mr. Henry Moorehead Hawkey, to be Second Lieutenant, Chatham Division.

The following Midshipmen passed on Wednesday for seamanship;—Messrs. Henry S. Hawker (late of Sapphire), Edward Crouch (Excellent), and John F. Warre (late of Jupiter).

The Anson and Duncan, 74s, are fitting for lazarettes for the quarantine service at Stangate Creek

The ship Nautilus, for Demerara, and Flora, for Jamaica, sailed on Tuesday; the Grotius, for new Orleans, sailed on Wednesday; and yesterday the Ontario packet, Capt. Huttlestone, sailed for New York.

Lieut.-Colonel Macleod, A. G., at Jamaica, is appointed Governor of St. Kitt's.

At Spithead.—Pique, Athol.

In Harbour.—Britannia, Victory, Excellent, Royal George, Inconstant, Conway, and Cracker Tender.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, OCT. 14.—18th Foot—Assistant Surgeon D. M'Kinlay, M. D., to be Surgeon, vice Davies, who retires; Staff Assistant Surgeon C. Cowen to be Assistant Surgeon, vice M'Kinlay.

35th—Staff Assistant Surgeon A. Gordon, M. D., to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Milne, placed upon half-pay,

43d Foot—Major W. Beresford, from the half-pay Unattached, to be Major, vice E. G. W. Keppel, who exchanges.

55th Foot—Lieut. J. Forbes, from the 75th Foot, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Sinclair, deceased.

75th Foot—Ensign J. M. Brown, from the 93d Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Forbes, promoted in the 55th Foot

82d Foot—Lieut. H. B. H. Rogers to be Captain, by purchase, vice Green, who retires; Ensign W. F. W. Martin to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Rogers; and F. W. Diggle, Gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Martin.

93d Foot—Gentleman Cadet F. H. Crawford, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Brown, promoted in the 75th Foot.

94th Foot—Gent. Cadet W. H. Kirby, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Vaughan, deceased.

Hospital Staff—To be Assistant Surgeons to the Forces—A. Mackintosh, Gent., vice Ledingham, appointed to the 24th Foot; J. Morrison, Gent., vice Cowen, appointed to the 18th Foot; S. Currie, Gent., vice Gordon, appointed to the 35th Foot

APPOINTMENTS, CHANGES, &c.

Lieutenant-Colonel Rowan, on the half-pay unattached, has been appointed Military Secretary, and Capt. Goldie, of the 66th regiment, (late Assistant Military Secretary,) Aide-de-camp to Lieut.-General Sir John Colborne, K. C. B., on the staff of the army in the Canadas, Capt. Philpotts of the Royal Engineers having resigned the appointment of Aide-de-camp

Capt. Frederick Charles Griffiths, of the 2d (or Queen's) Dragoon Guards, and Lieut. Henry George Conroy, of the Grenadier Guards, have been appointed extra Aides-de-camp to Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Blakeney, K. C. B. and K. C. H., commanding the forces in Ireland

The senior Lieutenant of the 15th regiment is promoted to an unattached company.

Lieut. Hart, of the 15th, Lieut. Brown of the 24th, and Capt. Kerr, of the 85th regiments, sold out of the service on Friday

Dr. Crawford, Assistant-Surgeon of the 24th regiment, in Canada, has resigned, and left the army.

The senior Captain of the 11th Light Dragoons acts as Paymaster of the regiment since Mr. Neville's death.

Capt. William Bindon, late of the 84th regiment, has re-entered the army.

A company of the 39th regiment, vacant by the death of Captain Forbes, will revert to the senior Lieutenant, Mr. Sleeman.

The 96th regiment is ordered to Ireland.

The various drafts for the West Indies are assembled at Spike Island, Cove.

The Royal Regiment, in conformity with his Majesty's warrant of August last, have provided themselves with the gold-lace rings for the arm, to be worn by meritorious soldiers of certain specified periods of service. The Royals unfurled, for the first time, their splendid new colours, the gift of that distinguished veteran, the late Duke of Gordon, at the inspection by Lieut.-General Sir Edward Blakeney, on Saturday last, at Limerick.

Major-General Gardiner, it is currently reported, will succeed General Ross in the government of this Island; and he will be succeeded at the Horse Guards by Colonel D'Aguilar from the Irish Staff.—*Jersey Patriot.*

In the recent warrant of the 1st of September, granting certain extra advantages to private soldiers, the non-commissioned officers appear to be completely excluded from any of the benefits.

Major-General sir Alexander Woodford, with augmented allowances, is to continue to administer the Government of Malta, which has, we believe, been in abeyance since the death of the late General the Earl of Chatham, with the rank of Governor and Commander-in-Chief, with Captain Tyndale, Military Secretary, and Captains Sayor and Beckwith, Aides-de-Camp.

MONTHLY MILITARY OBITUARY.

(*From the United Service Gazette, October* 1.)

Lieut. Colonels—Freer, K. H. 10 F. Corfu; Clerk, K. H. h. p. Glengarry Fenc. Aberdeen.

Captain.—Sinclair, 55 F. Bellary, Madras; Fretz, Ceylon Rifle Regt. Ceylon; Daniell, h. p. 74. F. Port Steuart, Coleraine; Keir, unatt. Cape of Good Hope; Forbes, 39 F. on board the Protector, on passage home from Madras; D. Maclean, unatt.; Oram, do. Brighton; D'Orsonnens, h p. Meuron's Regt. Canada; Pudner, paym. of the East India Company's depot, Chatham.

Lieutenants—Spring, 9 F. Chinsurah, Bengal; Granville (Adj.) 89 F.; Lloyd, R. Mar; Macfield, late 7 R. Vet. Bn. Guernsey; Gordon, h. p Sco. Fus. G.; C. Campbell, h. p. 60 F.; Ross, h. p. 76 F. Holm, Nairn, N. B.; R. Collis, unatt.

Second Lieut. Cornet and Ensign—Stepney, h. p. Rifle Br. Dublin; Orford, h.p. R. Wag-Tr.; Von Behr, h. p. 7 Line Bat. Ger. Leg.

Paymasters—Aldrich, 97 F. Gosport; Lonsdale, h. p. 4 F. Portsmouth.

Adjutant.—Greenwood, h. p. Lanark and Dumbarton Fenc. Cavalry, Rastrick.

Quartermasters.—Taylor, 1st Life Gds. Hyde-park; Brumby, h. p. 88 F. Edinburgh.

Medical Department—Surg.-Maj, Maynard, Coldst. Gds.; Surg. Fiddes, 85 F.

DONCASTER RACES.

Doncaster, Tuesday night.

None but those who have witnessed it can form an idea of the excitement displayed at Doncaster on the Leger day; it differs essentially from the grand day at Epsom, where the visitors, proceeding at once to the course, are distributed over a much larger surface, and do not exhibit that enthusiasm, for which, at least in racing matters, the north-country people are so proverbial. Here there is no occasion for exclaiming, "York, you're wanted," for, wet or dry, a thorough bred Yorkshireman is sure to see "St. Leger" run for. Missing only the carriages and six which formed so stately a feature in the Leger day some twenty years ago, we did not recognise any innovation or change in this day's proceedings. There was the same rattling in of carriages at all hours of the morning, the same influx of foot people, the same noise from crowding and confusion, as ever every thing, in fact, that we have seen for years, and shall continue to do till the St. Leger shall lose its high pretensions. As we have before intimated, this with Yorkshiremen is a day to be kept, and we have the authority of many years' experience for asserting that on no former occasion has it been celebrated with more animation, or more productively to the inhabitants. Christmas or Good Friday could not have been more strictly observed.

In the morning the betting-room was the focus for speculators, upwards of 800 were squeezed into it, and business to some amount transacted. About one o'clock it was cleared, and there was a general move towards the course; at this time the streets were so thronged that the foot people who were unacquainted with the shorter and safer road across the fields, were in constant danger from the countless visitation of the inexperienced Jehus and careless riders who contributed to swell the stream of thoughtless sinners anathematised in the *affiches* which met the eye in every direction. The crowd on the race-ground was immense; every spot from which a glimpse of the horses could be obtained was covered. All the minor stands were full, and the grand one crowded to excess, its spacious balconies teeming with beauty and fashion, and its roof trembling beneath the weight of those who were awaiting with throbbing hearts the eventful race, "big with the fate of thousands."

Without infringing upon other duties, we could not any thing like furnish a complete list of the fashionables; at present, therefore, we give only a small portion of them, reserving a full account till the end of the meeting:—

Duke and Duchess of Cleveland, Duke of Leeds and Duke of Portland, Marquises of Westminster and Granby.

Countesses—Bathiani and Danneskiold.

Lords—Chesterfield, Wilton, R. Grosvenor, Uxbridge, Eglintoun, Kennedy, Mostyn, Bruce, G. Bentinck, W. Powlett, Kilburn, Portarlington, T. C. Newburgh, Aboyne, Clonmel., H. Vane.

Ladies—Mexborough, Chesterfield, A. Milbanke, S. Saville, C. Scott.

Honourables—G. Byng, G. Anson, F. Lumley, J. Westenra, C. Forester, E. Mostyn, T. O. Powlett, C. Wortley, W. D. Irby, P. Saville, Major Scarlett,

Sirs—D. Baird, F. Collier, G. Piggot, J. Boswell, L. Glyn, B. Camac, R. Bulkeley, M. Wood. T. Whichcote, T. Sykes, S. Graham, &c.

General—Sharpe.

Colonels—Peel, Copland, Cholmeley, Camac, Hildyard. Crowder, Hancock, Eyre, Cradock, Crawford, Montagu Adams, Hawkes, Hill, Gladwin, Wemyss, Tower.

Majors,—Worrall, Tempest, Dowbiggen, Willcock, Poole, Hancock, Yarburgh, Rowan.

Captains—Huntley, Gardnor, Ewbank, Hunter, Taylor, Bedman, White, Polls, Horton, Williamson, Smith, Damer, Ponsonby, Adams, Phillips, Barton, D. Browne, Jones, Wyvill, Bayley, F. Ramsden, Ainslie, Bevan, Cole, &c.

Messrs.—Bowes, M. P., Etwall, M. P., Townely, M. P. Houldsworth, M. P., Codrington, M. P., Gully, M. P., Worrall, Armitage, Hawkes, Payne, G. Walker, E. S. Fox, Barnes, C. Wilson, G. Baker, Crommelin, Cookes, M. P., Dolphin, Stonenewer, Clive, Irby, F. Charlton, Clayton, Cayley-Cayley, Portman, I. Thornhill, Travers, Deasden, Ramsden, E. B. Denison.

Hon. Mrs. Anson, Hon. Mrs. Scarlet, Mrs. C. Wilson, Mrs. Ramsden, Mrs. G. B. Denison, Mrs. Gladwin, Mrs Rolleston, Mrs. F. Ramsden.

Misses—Hall, C. Hildyard, Rolleston, Cooke, Fullerton, Yarburgh.

Besides the above there is a strong muster of French, German, Belgian, and Dutch *distingues*.

The weather was cold and gloomy, with occasional showers; it cleared up, however, before the racing commenced, and continued dry throughout the remainder of the day. The running began with the

Two-year-old Stakes, of 100 sovs. each, h ft; colts, 8st. 5lb; fillies, 8st. 3lb. Red House in. 10 subscribers. Hon. T. O. Powlett's b f by Priam, out of Miss Fanny's dam (Holmes) 1
Duke of Leed's br c Wrestler, by Waverley 2
Mr. W. Turner's ch f by Recovery, out of Primrose 3

Betting,—5 to 4 on the Priam filly.

The three got off well together and continued so to the distance, where Wrestler went in front, the favourite lying behind with waiting orders; a few strides from home she went up, shook off the Wrestler without an effort, and won easily by two or three lengths.

The Great St. Leger Stakes, of 50 sovs. each, h ft, for 3yr old colts, 8st. 6lb; and fillies 8st. 3lb; the owner of the second to receive 100 sovs out of the stakes. St. Leger course. 75 subscribers.

Earl of Lichfield's ch c Elis, by Langer (J. Day) 1
Mr. W. Scott's b g Scroggins. Brother to St. Giles (Scott) 2

The following also started, but were not placed by the judge:—

Mr. Orde's b f Beeswing, by Dr. Syntax (R. Johnson.)
Hon. E. Mostyn's br c Trapball, by Battledore (Robinson.)
Mr. Osbaldeston's bc Ebberston, by Velocipede (Rogers.)
Mr. Allanson's ch f Vulture, by Langar (Darling.)
Marquis of Westminster's b c Snyders—Bombasin colt (Chapple.)
Earl of Chesterfield's br c Carew, by Tram (F. Edwards.)
Mr. T. Dawson's b c Locomotive, by Waverley (Holmes.)
Mr. Bird's b c Redshank, by Sandbeck (Nat.)
Hon. Col. Westenra's Wedge, by Picton (Conelly.)
Mr. S. Fox's b s The Carpenter, by Lottery (Templeman.)
Mr. Skipsey's br c The Bard, by Waverley (Heseltine.)
Lord Eglintoun's bl c The Black Diamond, by Jerry (Nelson.)

The following statement of the betting at the breaking up of the ring will show very few changes of moment from the odds last quoted by us:—6 to 4 agst Scroggins, 7 to 2 agst Elis, 8 to 1 agst Trapball, 10 to 1 agst Wedge, 10 to 1 agst Redshank (taken), 14 to 1 agst Beeswing (taken), 20 to 1 agst Vulture 20 to 1 agst Black Diamond, 30 to 1 agst Snyders (taken), and any odds against the others. In the course of the day Snyders was backed to win nearly 20,000*l.* at 25 and 30 to 1. The race was appointed to be run at half-past three o'clock, by which time the horses appeared at the post, having previously heard the riot act read (a cant phrase for the starters' instructions) and taken the customary gallops before the Grand Stand. Vulture, however, was not exactly in the right mood at the moment, nor did The Carpenter appear to have any relish for the approaching conflict, so that between the two a couple of false starts occurred—a proof that, however well they may manage these things at Doncaster, they are not quite infallible. At the third effort they got off well, Wedge lying in front until near the gravel road, where he resigned the lead to Carew, and took second place, having Beeswing, Black Diamond, Redshank, and Locomotive next him, all well laid up; the two cracks were in the ruck, and Trapball and Snyders in the rear of all. In this order, and at an excellent pace, they travelled over the hill, on sinking which, Black Diamond headed Wedge, lay second for about a quarter of a mile, and then began to discover that neither the pace nor the distance suited him. The other horses composing the front rank kept their places, but the two favourites were now seen creeping up from the rear, so as to be very forward at the Red house; there they ran by Carew, followed by Beeswing. Carew retiring to the rear, and Snyders, the Bard, and The Carpenter taking up a position behind the other three. (It was observable that notwithstanding the pace, there were, as yet, no symptoms of tailing.) At the turn near the rails Elis had a commanding lead, Scroggins and Beeswing running behind him, and at the distance the three were quite distinct from the other horses, Elis having so much the best of the race, that the only doubt existing was which of the other two would be second. At this time the beaten horses dropped off very rapidly; first Carew shut up, then Black Diamond, next Trapball and Vulture, and after them Wedge, Redshank, Locomotive and Ebberston. No further change took place, Elis maintaining his lead to the end, and winning easily by two lengths The race for second was so severe that Scroggins won it by a head only, and it does seem rather hard upon the Newcastle people that their favourite mare, running so good a race, should not even be placed. Snyders and The Bard ran in about a length and a half behind Beeswing, and each claims to have been fourth: it was a near thing. The Carpenter was sixth. Wedge, Redshank, Locomotive, and Ebberston next, then Vulture and Trapball, and lastly Black Diamond and Carew, most of them having pulled up on finding their chances out. The race was run in about three minutes and 20 seconds. Value of the stakes, after the usual deduction, 1825*l.*, independent of which the noble Earl and a few of his friends have won immense sums in bets. Scott's party and nearly all the betting men have lost considerably. It is now the turn of the South country to triumph over the North, their favourite having been trained by a Newmarket groom and ridden by a Newmarket jockey.

We subjoin his pedigree. He was got by Langer out of Olympic (bred in 1815 by Lord Stamford), by Sir Oliver, her dam, Scotilla, by Anvil, out of Scota, by Eclipse, Harmony by Herod, out of Rutilis After this race and the Derby, who shall deny that public running is the surest criterion? and who shall say that a caravan is not as good a conveyance for a race-horse as it is for an elephant?

The afternoon's sport terminated with

The Cleveland Stakes, of 25 sovs each, 15ft, &c., with 50 sovs. added by the corporation, second to save his stake. 1 mile 7 subs. two of whom paid 5 sovs. each.

Mr. Bell's Zebetta, 3 yrs, 6st 10lb (G. Barker) 1
Mr. Bowes's The Zegri Maid, 3 yrs, 6st 8lb 2
The Duke of Leeds's Longinus, 4 yrs, 8st 5lbs 3

Betting—3 to four on Zebetta, who made all the running and won by half a length.

Doncaster, Wednesday Morning.

DERBY, 1836

14 to 1 agst Hon. Col. Anson's Jereed, taken,
15 to 1 agst Mr. Sadler's Defender, taken,
15 to 1 agst Lord Exeter's Dervise colt, taken,
15 to 1 agst Capt. Gardnor's Phantasima colt, taken.

Offers to take 10 to 1 about Lord Jersey's brother to Bay Middleton.

Jereed has been backed as low as 10 to 1.

DONCASTER CUP.—Elis is declared not to start.—*Standard, Sept. 22.*

DEATHS.

On the 28th October at Harwich, MARY ANNE, the wife of John Barnard, Esq., banker, Cornhill, in her 32d year.

On the 1st inst., at his residence in Dorest Square, after a few days' illness, James Barnett, Esq.

On the 20th Sept., at her house in Bryanstone Square London, the Lady Catherine Graham, in her 71st. year.

On the 7th Oct., in Bloomsbury Square, Mrs. MARY NEWCOMBE, Relict of the late William Newcombe, Esq., of Fleet Street, and Trerithick, in Cornwall, in her 70th year.

On the 6th Oct, at Edge Grove, Alderham, in his 82d year-WILLIAM MARSDEN, Esq., L. L. D., F. R. S.

MISCELLANEA.

The editors of newspapers should refer to each other, only in their professional capacity; as simple individuals, they can be of no importance in the eyes of the community; what they write, can have value and weight, or be marked by the reverse, only from its intrinsic character of truth and reason, or of inaccuracy and fallacy: in justice they can be considered as publicly responsible only for their public course.

It was said of Bayle that *he read much by his fingers*; meaning that he had the art of distinguishing that which is most curious and important in a book without the trouble of a regular minute perusal. Such an art is particulrly desirable at an era when the press is incalculably prolific. [*From Galignani's Messenger 13th. August to 21st. Sept.*

A CONTESTED ELECTION.—The following, though somewhat coarse and exaggerated, gives a not unfaithful picture of a scene of this description.—"Well, Sam" said Mr. Pickwick, as his valet appeared; "All alive to-day, I suppose?"—"Reg'lar game, Sir," replied Mr. Weller; "our people's a collecting down at the Town's Arms, and they're hollering themselves hoarse already." "Ah!" said Mr Pickwick, "Do they seem devoted to their party, Sam?"—"Never seed such devotion in my life, Sir." "Energetic, eh?" said Mr. Pickwick. "Uncommon," replied Sam. "I never seed men eat and drink so much afore. I wonder they an't afeered of bustin." "That's the mistaken kindness of the gentry here," said Mr. Pickwick. "Werry likely," replied Sam briefly. "Fine, fresh, hearty fellows they seem," said Mr. Pickwick, as he glanced from the window. "Werry fresh," replied Sam; "me and the two waiters at the Peacock has been a pumpin' over the independent woters as supped there last night." "Pumping over independent voters?" replied Mr. Pickwick. "Yes," said his attendant, "every man slept vere he fell down; ve dragged 'em out one by one this morning, and put 'em under the pump, and they're in reg'lar fine order now. Shilling a head the committee paid for that 'ere job.." "Can such things be!" exclaimed the astonished Mr. Pickwick. "Lord bless your heart, Sir," said Sam, "why, where was you baptised?—that's nothin'—that an't." "Nothing?" said Mr. Pickwick. "Nothin' at all," replied his attendant. "The night afore the last day of the last 'lection here, the opposite party bribed the barmaid at the Town's Arms to hocuss the brandy-and wafer of fourteen unpolled electors as was a stoppin' in the house." "What do you mean by hocussing brandy-and-water?" inquired Mr. Pickwick. "Puttin' laudanum in it," replied Sum. "Blest if she didn't send 'em all to sleep till twelve hours after she election was over! They took one man up to the booth on a truck fast asleep by way of experiment, but it was no go—they wouldn't poll him, so they brought him back, and put him to bed again."—(Times.)

Many persons who take an interest in the question of a steam communication with India appear to be dissatisfied that nothing more specific has been allowed to transpire of what passed at the interview with Sir J. Hobhouse on Thursday. The deputation who attended have state themselves to be satisfied, but have not made known the grounds upon which they are so. The Government and the East India Company have each a plan of their own—the first by the Euphrates, the last by the Cape of Good Hope; but it may be truly said of both, that no practical man has any confidence in the success of either.—(Times.)

We believe that no doubt is entertained as to the late James Wood of Gloucester having written the codicil which has been brought to light in so extraordinary a manner, having been sent to the executors by the two-penny post, (we hope not from the other world) but though the genuineness of the document does not appear a matter of much dispute, it is urged against it that its torn and half-burnt state argues that he intended to destroy it. Mr. Wood adds another to the numerous instances of avaricious persons who, in the expressive words of Scripture, "heap up riches, and know not who shall gather them." Here was a man who overlooked the claims of his suffering fellow-creature in his eagerness to accumulate, and a part of whose acculations are very likely to find their way into the pockets of the civilians.—(Worcester Journal.)

THE HON. EDWIN LYNDSAY.—Our readers will not fail to recollect that last year there appeared in the journals a singular account of the escape of this gentleman from one of the Scottish Islands, where he had been placed in a species of confinement by his brother, the Earl of Balcarras. This affair led to an action in Chancery. Mr. Lyndsay having by the advice of some friends instituted a suit for the payment of £150 per annum, left him by his father, the late Earl of Balcarras, was opposed by his brother, the present Earl, on the ground of Mr. Lyndsay's insanity. Judgment was pronounced last week by the Vice-Chancellor Mr. Knight appeared as Counsel for the plaintiff. He said that Lord Balcarras admitted his brother's title to the annuity, and had actually paid the stock into Court to answer it; but then his Lordship imputed weakness of intellect to the plaintiff, and set forth circumstances from which it was to be inferred that the plaintiff was insane for a period of twenty-seven years, without ever suggesting the propriety of a commission of lunacy to ascertain this important fact. The question, therefore, was, whether the plaintiff's acknowledged right was to be intercepted, and all his means of support to be cut off by this plea of insanity. The plaintiff had, at an early age, been placed in the Indian army. After having served there for some time he obtained his father's permission to retire, and reside in an island in the north of Scotland; there he remained in seclusion for a period of twenty years, in the house of a gentleman of the name of Robinson, and under the especial care of Gideon Henderson, a shepherd, where he was a short time ago discovered by Miss Watson, a Quaker lady, who happened to visit that part of the country. Having discovered his parentage, and the circumstances under which he was kept secluded in a remote island, this philanthropic lady caused him to be taken before the authorities in Scotland, who pronounced him perfectly sane. She then prevailed upon him to accompany her to London, where he has since remained, under the protection and at the expense of a most excellent and humane family, and utterly unnoticed by every branch of his own. Under these circumstances this suit was instituted to assert his right to the small annuity which his father left him, and on which he was wholly dependent for support. His skull, it was asserted, had such a peculiar conformation, that the weakness of intellect which, it was said, was observable in his youth, must have necessarily increased with his growth, and have finally rendered him obsolutely insane. The Learned Counsel (Mr. Knight) next remarked that when this case was first mentioned to him, having heard extraordinary rumours, he felt it his duty to advise that several eminent medical gentlemen should be consulted on the sanity of the plaintiff. The advice was adopted, and the result of the investigation was such as to satisfy his (Mr. Knight's) mind that there was no foundation for the imputation of insanity.—Mr. Jacob appeared in opposition to the motion, and submitted that Lord Balcarras must be acquitted of being actuated by any personal interest in the question at issue. He could not, by any possibility, derive any benefit from the Court's withholding the annuity from the plaintiff. Admitting the unquestionable title of the plaintiff, the money ought not to be paid out to him upon the present motion, but ought to be applied for his maintenance under the special direction of the Court.—The Vice-Chancellor: Why does not Lord Balcarras apply for a commission of lunacy, to settle the question of insanity?—Mr. Jacob replied, his Lordship was altogether ignorant of his brother's residence. In August last he had been removed from Scotland, and where he had been kept since that period was only known to his legal advisers. The defendant's solicitor had written several letters to obtain information, but had not been favoured with any satisfactory answer. Mr. Knight observed that this pretended commisseration, after suffering him to remain upwards of 20 years in seclusion, without the slightest inquiry, was really too bad.—The Vice Chancellor said that a serious question presented itself. If the money was refused, how was the plaintiff to exist? It appeared the plaintiff had nothing besides this annuity to live upon, and his relations did not seem either disposed to notice him or provide for his support.—Mr. Knight could assure the Court that this trifling annuity was all the plaintiff had in the world to provide himself with food and clothes. This it was now now sought to withhold. This was the way in Earl had thought proper to treat his own brother.—The vice-Chancellor said that if Lord Balcarras objected to have the dividends paid to his brother, it was quite obvious he would be left to depend on a precarious subsistence, and charity of the humane, and benevolent. Why should not defendant, as the safest mode for his unfortunate brother, apply forthwith for a Commission of Lunacy? and at least shield him with the protectiou of the law?—Mr. Jacob replied that nothing could be done until Lord Balcarras became informed of the plaintiff's residence.—Mr. Knight said the plaintiff was now residing with a most respectable family. His own family had treated him in such a manner, that it was quite impossible that he could ever live again with them.—The Vice-Chancellor inquired if Lord Balcarras would apply for a Commission of Lunacy in case he was informed of the plaintiff's residence.—Mr. Jacob was not instructed so as to be able to answer that question. He was afraid if the money were paid, it would go into the hands of improper parties.—The Vice Chancellor, in giving judgment, remarked there was an inconsistency in the conduct of Lord Balcarras which it was impossible for him to reconcile. He (the Vice-Chancellor) could not understand how it was he now objected to suing out a commission for the protection of his alleged insane brother, on the pretence that he could not discover his his present place of abode, when his Lordship must have known where he had been residing for the last 20 years, and under what circumstances.—He therefore decided that the annuity should be paid.—(Atlas.)

"The Earl and Countess of Aboyne are expected to leave Hamilton-place to-day for Windsor Castle, having been invited by their Majesties to be present at the marriage of Lord Frederick Gordon to Lady Augusta Kennedy Erskine. This lady is daughter of the King, and relict of the late Hon. John Kennedy Erskine, who died about, six years ago in Italy. The Marquiss and Marchioness of Ailsa, Sir J. and Lady L. Cathcart, and other relatives will also be present at the ceremony.—(Post.)

The Warwick election supplies Lord Melbourne with another testimony to the popularity of his government. Mr. Hobhouse, the brother of a Cabinet Minister, certainly not the least respectable of the ministerial body was yesterday defeated by Mr. Canning, a gentleman of the age of 23 years; and though now manifestly a man of great talent, one wholly unknown to the public at the commencement of the election—one, we must say it, little commended to the Conservative party by any hereditary recollections—Mr. Canning's noble declaration of Conservative principles at Warwick, however, the great ability with which he asserted those principles, and the ingenuous frankness of his demeanour, won the victory from his experienced and ministerially-connected rival.—*Standard.*

At the Middlesex Sessions, yesterday, the Chairman said he should take this opportunity of mentioning to the gentlemen of the Bar that, as the Prisoners' Counsel Bill would not come into operation until 1st Ooctober next, it had afforded him an opportunity of consulting its provisions with a view to settling the practice under it in this Court. He would propose that an option should be given to the Counsel for the prisoner to address the Jury either before or after the calling his witnesses; and in the second place, he would propose that the Counsel for the prosecution should not be restrained from cross-examining witnesses to character in cases where the prisoner had the benefit of Counsel.—(*Ibid.*)

"Lord Yarborough has sold his beautiful yacht, the *Falcon*, to a gentleman named Wade, a merchant in the city, who intends her for the opium trade. His lordship, we understand, intends to build a new one. In the absence of the noble commodore at Cowes, the Earl of Belfast, Lord Clonbrook, and the Hon. T. Vesey, have been taking the lead this season in the Club.—(Post)

MILTON'S WATCH.—A poor family in the county of York lately received a box from America, as part of the effects of an aged relative, whose ancestors had emigrated to that Continent soon after the time of the reigns of Elizabeth, James, and Charles I., and a few of the Protectorate but none of a later date. With the coins there was an old watch, and the family to whom the bequest came, being indigent, sold the whole to a silversmith, who was also a watchmaker. The purchaser gave the full price for the coins, but refused to give more for the watch than the value of the silver case, 2s. 9d. The works, with the face on (which looked like iron), were left in a drawer frequently opened. After a while the friction on the face showed it to be silver, with an inscription on it. This being deciphered, by clearing the metal, was found to be "Johani Miltono, 1621," and contained also the name of the maker, a person in Pope's-Head-alley, London, whose name appears in the tables of the Watchmakers' Company for that period. The watch is well made for the time, and would seem an appropriate present for a young gentleman on entering life. The present possessor had it as a token of gratitude for some former favour from the silversmith, and the relic has become an object of inquiry for purchase at a considerable price for the British Museum.—(York Herald.)

A gentleman exhibited on Saturday a novel description of boat on the Serpentine. It consisted of oil cloth, and, upon being opened, assumed the form of a very beautiful boat. He crossed the water, and afterwards rowed up and down with astonishing rapidity.—(Herald.)

At the monthly meeting of the Zoological Society yesterday, the Report of the Council for the past month was read, from which it appeared that the contributions to the gardens during the last month included a civet cat, two musk deer, a four-horned ram, two alligators, a boa-constrictor, a grison, land tortoise, several species of monkeys, macaws, pigeons, etc. The number of visitors during the past month was upwards of 40,500, from whom the sum of £1,697 15s. had been received. The Council congratulated the members that the accounts of the Society were highly satisfactory, and that during the past month the receipts exceeded by £964 4s. those of the corresponding month in the last year. The total receipts exhibited an increase of £2,811 11s. 6d. over the last year, and up to the present period the amount was £2,180 15s. over that to the same month previous.—(Times.)

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An officer of rank, "well known in the political and scientific world," advertises that he has discovered a new compound rocket, that will set an enemy's ship on fire if discharged 2,000 yards off, and a shell twice as destructive as the old one. He offers these interesting articles to privateers, African traders, etc.; "provided with such means, besides several others, the smallest vessel will (he says) infallibly destroy or compel to surrender any first-rate ship of war!"—(Standard.)

Extract of a letter from Boulogne, dated Aug. 31:—"For the last month this town has been the scene of continual amusements, in consequence of the number of visitors who daily resort here from England by the General Steam Navigation Company's vessels, who have reduced their fares from London to Calais and this port to five and four shillings, and on board of which they are sure of meeting with every accommodation, and the greatest civility, a rather rare article for travellers. All the hotels and lodging-houses will reap a good harvest this season, as they are well filled, and many private families who have hitherto never let out an apartment have now up at their windows *Des jolies appartements à louer.*' Balls and private musical parties, or *conversaziones*, are given every evening by the most fashionable residents. Those of Mr. Hamilton, the British Consul, have been very fully attended. We have twice or thrice a-week a sailing or rowing match between the 'young sparks' to Calais and back, which is rather a novel scene to the French inhabitants, as in this country they have no idea of regattas or rowing matches, aquatic sports not being their *forte*.

There has been a suspicion all along that the motive for the visit of the deputation of Liverpool bankers to London to confer with the Bank Directors has not been fully explained, and we are now enabled to throw some further light upon it. It has struck every one who has bestowed any reflection on the subject as very strange that the casual rejection of a few bills, however good, at the discount-office of the Bank, which is no very uncommon event, should have brought up to London three gentlemen, among the first in wealth and consequence in Liverpool. The fact is, that they had received an impression that the Bank Directors intended to place under an absolute stigma, as to the credit, some eminent houses in London, no possible motive for which could at the same time present itself to their minds. It arose in this way:—The Bank Directors, on the day when they created such general consternation in the commercial world by throwing out the bills of the houses in question, naturally reflected that they had branch establishments in Liverpool and Manchester, where the same bills might possibly be presented, and if they were, that they would certainly be discounted. Letters were, therefore, dispatched to the managers of those branches, with instructions not to discount any bills on which the names of any of those firms appeared which they had already placed under an interdict in London. How the secret oozed out it is difficult to say. Probably the astonishment of the managers at a denunciation which they conceived to be the forerunner of a terrible commercial crisis in London overcame their discretion. However that may be, the secret got wind, and a deputation to London was resolved upon, as the only means, without exciting a general alarm among the trading interest, of getting at the truth of what the Bank Directors really meant by this step. They have contrived, as we know, to come to some sort of compact; were told, and discreetly resolved, to say as little as they could about it; and are now gone back to those who sent them.—(Times.)

A LITERARY MAN.—Mrs. Bailey, proprietrix of the Arundel coffee-house, Strand, summoned Mr. H. F. Hunter, on Saturday, to the Court of Requests, for £1 10s. 6d., being the amount of her bill against him.—Commissioner: Well, Mrs. Bailey, I suppose you have given the defendant value for all this money.—Mrs. Bailey: Value! Lord bless you, Sir, I have, and more than the value. Mince pie, beef steak pie, rump steaks, beef, mutton, and rashers, tea, coffee, and chocolate, toast, muffins, and crumpets, pickles, and Welsh rabbits—in short, Sir, the run of my house, and all the money I have ever seen from him in return is two shillings, and fourpence for the waiter. (A laugh.)—Commissioner: What have you to say to this, Mr. Hunter; do you owe this good lady the money? Mr. Hunter: Why, as to that, I may probably owe her a trifle; and it is her own fault if she did not get it sooner. You should have called at my house for it long ago, and then you would have been liberally remunerated. (Here Mr. Hunter looked at her with a patronising air, and thrust his hands into his breeches pockets considerably above the elbows.)—Mrs. Bayley; Why, Sir, I have been always looking for him, and when I found out his lodging, he was not at home; and one day, when my knuckles were nearly worn out from knocking, his wife said he was out; but when I raised up my head I saw him smoking a pipe in his morning gown, and one of his legs hanging out of the garret window.—Commissioner: And what did he say to you then?—Plaintiff: "I am delighted to see you, Mrs. Bayley," says he. (Laughter.)—Commissioner: Pray what are you, Mr. Hunter: I am a literary man.—Commissioner: You write for the newspapers, I suppose?—Mrs. Bayley: Oh no, Sir, he has always assured me that he would not condescend to write for any periodical less than a magazine. He has shown me a number of articles in *Blackwood*, *Fraser*, *Tait*, the *Monthly*, the *Metropolitan*, the *Asiatic Journal*, the *Quarterly Review*, the *Lancet*, the *United Service Journal*, and indeed in all the periodicals of the day, which he said were written by him, and for which he was paid ten guineas apiece. He used also to pull out pockets full of epic poetry, which he said was *bespoke*, and whilst I was reading the first of these as a great favour, he would be sure to walk off without paying. In fact, Sir, he had such a way of talking about poetry and the great people he knew, that I used generally to forget to ask for the money until he was gone, and when he came the next time he would scold me so for allowing him to forget it. Then he would talk about the "present crisis," and while I was engaged in looking for the meaning of a word, he would watch the first opportunity and take to his heels like lightning. The worst of it was, he was in the habit of inviting other men of letters to my house, and walking off in like manner. One day he invited three poets to dinner, and after waiting and picking their teeth, from two till five o'clock, the poor gentlemen, seeing there was no likelihood of his appearance, had to walk away without a mouthful. Mr. Hunter muttered something about ingratitude, and the beef being tough, but, eventually promised to pay the bill in small weekly instalments.—(Herald.)

The London Court of Directors of the National Bank of Ireland, have elected Mr. O'Connell Governor of the Bank.—(Standard.)

Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, Bart., is to be appointed the new Lord Provost of Edinburgh. This appointment has created considerable sensation, from the circumstance of the Hon. Baronet not being connected with the corporation, and not even having a residence in the city.—(Edinburgh Post.)

The arrival of the King of Belgium in this country, and his visit to Claremont, have naturally given rise to many conjectures. A Brussels paper states openly, that he has come on purpose to negotiate a marriage between our Princess Victoria and his nephew the Prince of Coburg. The *Times* intimates something of the same kind, but discolours it with party spirit. It is the first time, probably, that it was ever maintained that the Court of one uncle is a more proper place for another, and a very affectionate uncle to pay a visit of kindness to his niece, than the home of her mother. That is her natural abode, and it is emphatically her legal abode. Were the throne vacant before the Princess comes of age, the Duchess of Kent would be Regent; the law thus confirming, in the strongest manner, the continued residence of the young Princess with her natural guardian. Where, then, if not under that roof which the law holds to be the best residence for the young Princess, can her uncle so properly visit her? We do not see the propriety, therefore, of the remarks of the *Times*, while we are quite aware of the vast reward of princely ambition which will be his who secures the hand of England's future Queen. Of late, a considerable number of youthful Princes have visited England, as is generally supposed with a view to forming a matrimonial alliance. There can be no doubt that so rich a prize will stimulate the exertions of all who can hope to influence the Princess, or obtain her hand for a favourite, a relative, or a friend. Under such circumstances, we are driven to regret the existence of the Royal Marriage Act, which restrains the possible choice of her Royal Highness within very narrow limits, and almost constrains her to accept some near relative of her father's or her mother's family. Marriages of that nature are both morally and physically to be disapproved of; and those who are solicitous to preserve the line of the Royal Family unbroken, should be anxious to extend to the utmost the sphere of her Royal Highness's choice. To us it has always appeared that the principle which leads to selection between the sexes is implanted in the human race for the wisest purposes. We would, if our voice could have any influence, now raise it in behalf of England's future Queen, that she might be no worse treated than a meaner damsel; and might, within a befitting sphere—to which, no doubt her own natural and acquired talents would limit her—be allowed to wed only the man she prefers. It would be happier for her, better for the Royal Family, and probably more productive of national benefit, were she woed and won like any other maiden, instead of having her hand intrigued for and disposed of by the relatives of either of her parents.—(Courier.)

The King of the Belgian's visit to their Majesties at Windsor will be very brief, in consequence of his desire to rejoin the Queen at Ostend. Their Majesties are very fond of the study of botany, to which the King and the late Princess Charlotte, when at Claremont, used to devote a considerable portion of their time. Such is the fondness of King Leopold for flowers that he gave strict orders that, in the event of any one of the exotics which came into flower in the night presenting a fine specimen, it should be sent up to the house, without regard to the hour at which it might make its appearance.—*Post.*—[The latter part of this paragraph is an old friend, which regularly makes its appearance at each visit of his Majesty to England.]

THE "GOOD OLD GENTLEMANLY VICE."—As a bencher of the Middle Temple, Lord Stowel was entitled to a set of chambers, which not occupying himself, he of course let. The rent of them probably amounted to not more than 100*l.* a year, and as his Lordship was usually indebted to the inn for commons, being in the habit of dining there, it might be supposed he would have allowed the one account to run against the other; but no! regularly, on the day after the rent became due, did the aged Peer present himself at the Treasury of the Middle Temple. "Mr. Phillips," he used to say addressing the under-treasurer, "my rent became due yesterday, did it not? On Mr. Phillips answering in the affirmative, he would proceed, "You have heard nothing from—(mentioning his tenant's name) have you?"—"No, my Lord, but—is an extremely respectable gentleman, and it only became due yesterday," was the general reply. The punctual lawyer was not to be so easily pacified—"Yes, but you'll observe I have not got the money; the money is due and I have not got it!"—*The Law Magazine, No.* 33. *Art. Life of Lord Stowel.*

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.—The four candidates for the American Presidency are Mr. Van Buren, General Harrison, Mr. White, and the celebrated Daniel Webster. A correspondent of the *Times* calculates that Mr. Van Buren will have 128, General Harrison 96, Mr. White 56, and Mr. Webster 14 votes. Van Buren is the Government candidate; and if the friends of Harrison and White do not coalesce, he will be elected. All the candidates are men of great ability, but Van Buren has the largest experience in statesmanship.—*Spectator, Oct.* 1.

Lieut. Colonel Gurwood, the able Editor of the 'Dispatches of the Duke of Wellington,' having resigned the office of Brigade Major of the South West district, is to be succeeded by Lieutenant Colonel Daly, late of the 9th Dragoons.—*Ibid.*

TENDER NERVES.—A certain athletic Irish Officer in the Life Guards, whose nerves were not easily disordered, said, when endeavouring to illustrate the effect produced on him by some sudden and terrible shock "It threw me into such a state (and truth compels me to confess it,) that by Jasus! you might have knocked me down with a poker!"—*Ibid.*

Lord William Bentinck will shortly visit his constituents at Glasgow; when it is intended to give a public dinner to the Liberal Members of the West of Scotland.

Rumour is current that there is likely to be a vacancy on the Bench in the Courts of Law before November Term, which will be filled by the present Solicitor-General, who will be succeeded by Sergeant Wilde.—*Morning Post.*—

Sir Robert Peel passed through Blois on the 24th ultimo, on his way to visit Prince Talleyrand at Valençay—*Ibid.*

It is said that previously to the Marquis and Marchionesses of Londonderry leaving Stockholm, the King of Sweden presented to the Marchioness a most rare and highly valuable prophyry jardiniere, as a token of his Majesty's respect and attachment to her husband. The Queen also presented the Marchioness with a superb bracelet.—*Ibid.*

Lord Viscount Ranelagh has accepted a commission in the service of Don Carlos.—*Ibid.*

It is rumoured that the precedence of title in the united dioceses of Bristol and Gloucester has been decided in favour of the latter, in consequence or the bishopric of Gloucester being, by nine months, the more ancient see. The respective arms of Gloucester and Bristol are to be placed side by side on the same shield.—*Age, Oct.* 17.

The rise of Almack's may serve to illustrate the mode in which this sort of empire was consolidated. A few pretty women, not in the highest rank of the nobility, met at Devonshire House to practise quadrilles, then recently imported from the continent. The establishment of a subscription-ball was suggested, to which none but the very *élite* were to be admissible; the subscription to be low, with the view of checking the obtrusive vulgarity of wealth. The fancy took, and when it transpired that the patronesses had actually refused a most estimable English Duchess, all London became mad to be admitted; exclusion was universally regarded as a positive loss of caste, and no arts of solicitation were left untried to avert so horrible a catastrophe. The wives and daughters of the oldest provincial gentry, with pedigrees traced up to the Heptarchy have been seen humbling themselves by the lowest acts of degradation to soften the obdurate autocratesses; and we fear it is no exaggeration to say, that more than one *parvenu* has been known to barter his vote in parliament, and more than one *parvenu* her honour, for a ball-ticket. The *prestige* has gradually abated, and the institution is now tottering to its fall; but its origin is worth recording, as a ludicrous phenomenon in the progress of society.—*Quarterly Review for September.*

LORD BRUDENELL.—Lord and Lady Brudenell are on their route from Marseilles to Naples, whence they will travel overland to Bengal, where his Lordship will join his regiment, the 11th Light Dragoons.

They that would pull down the bishops and erect a new way of government, do as he that pulls down an old house, and builds another in another fashion; there is a great deal to do, and a great deal of trouble; the old rubbish must be carried away, and new materials must be brought; workmen must be provided, and perhaps the old one would have served as well.—*Selden.*

CONVERSATION.—Before you can converse effectively, or in a manner agreeable to yourself and others, you must have acquired a control over your *voice*, so as to modulate it at will. It is well not to introduce a topic abruptly, but to communicate a train of thought to the persons with whom you converse, and so bring the subject you intend to descant upon gradually before them: in this way you will give them a better opportunity of expressing their own opinion; and if your companion be a lady, you should rather be an attentive listener, than a talker. You should, if possible, know so much of her's or his, or the company's connexions, as not to introduce any remark that may give pain: and it is at all times wise to avoid *general reflections*; such, for instance, as are condemnatory of lawyers, doctors, or parsons, or of particular trades; besides, that nothing more clearly betrays a narrow mind.

One of the most prominent and detestable vices of the age, is *scandal*. Permit me, amiable reader, to implore your abstinence from this most unchristian practice: look into yourself impartially; are you so much purer than those around you, that you can dare to be censorious?—I can assure you also, that clothed in this assassin-guise, *your own* character suffers in the opinion of your hearers, infinitely more than you are aware of!

SCANDAL is so prevalent, both in towns and villages, that its existence has been deemed of little moment,—and *why*? Because not one half of is it believed. Does then the *other half* inflict no injury upon the libelled? Let us even suppose it does *not*;—it is not a habit which has a tendency to blight in the bud all those virtuous and christian feelings, which can alone smooth the way to that better world wherein our pilgrimage will, we hope, terminate?

VANITY IN DRESS.—In dress, a young lady should be chiefly remarkable for *neatness*. On the Continent, so particular are parents in this respect, that their daughters (unmarried) are not permitted to wear any ornament; and the same rule prevails in high life among ourselves.

HUMILITY.—In order not to be shunned and hated by your companions, you will of course avoid on *authoritative* manner, or the aiming at superiority. The next subject on which I shall treat,—namely, *religion*, will teach you perpetual lessons of *humility*, than which no quality, combined with simplicity of deportment, is more eminently beautiful in woman!—*Book of Etiquette.*

DISTINCTION BETWEEN FRENCHMEN AND ENGLISHMEN.—An Englishman is proud, a Frenchman is vain. A Frenchman says more than he thinks, an Englishmen thinks more than he says. A Frenchman is an excellent acquaintance, an Englishman is a good friend. A Frenchman enterprising, an Englishman is indefatigable. An Englishman has more judgment, a Frenchman more wit. Both are brave, but an Englishman fights coolly, a Frenchman hotly. The latter will attack any thing, the former will be repulsed by nothing. An Englishman in conversation seems going a journey, a Frenchman is taking a walk. The one plods hard on to the object in view, the other skips away from his path for the slightest thing that catches his attention. There is more advantage in conversing with one, more pleasure with the other. An Englishman generalizes, a Frenchman particularises. An Englishman, when he tastes any thing, says that it is good, that it has an agreeable flavour; a Frenchman describes every sensation it produces in his mouth and throat, from the tip of the tongue down to the stomach, and winds it up with a simile. An Englishman remarking an operadancer, sees that she dances well, with grace, with agility; a Frenchman notes every *entrechat*, and can tell to a line where her foot ought to fall. An Englishman must have a large stock of knives and forks to change with every plate; a Frenchman uses but one for all, and it sometimes serves him for a salt-spoon too. An Englishman in his own country must have two rooms; a Frenchman can do very well with one—he dines there when he cannot go out, receives his company there, and can do every thing there. A married Englishman requires but one bed, a married Frenchman must have two. In general an Englishman is willing to submit to the power of the law, but inclined to resist military force; the contrary proposition is the case with the French.—*Spectator.*

We are apt, in judging of a human being, to commence the study of his character when he begins the career of manhood; whereas we ought to commence much higher—to watch the infant in its mother's arms, and its progress in childhood, and study its earliest education, if we wish to understand the prejudices, habits, and passions which are to rule the man in after-life. The growth of nations, observes our author, presents something analogous to this. They all bear some marks of their origin; and the circumstances which accompany their birth and contribute to their rise affect the whole term of their existence. He afterwards adverts, though too briefly, to the influence of *blood* in the descent, which is, of course, as remarkable in nations as it is in the families of which nations are composed. Unfortunately for the profitable study of history, we are in general prevented, by the obscurity of time, from examining the infancy of most nations; so that we can do no more than infer by vague analogies what may have been the germs of those ruling prejudices, passions, sentiments, habits, and so forth, which constitute what we term national character. Had we the same means of investigating other cases that we have in that of America, we should doubtless be able to explain many anomalies, and understand the reason of certain customs apparently at variance with the prevailing manners—of laws in direct conflict with established principles—of opinions quite incoherent and unsubstantial, yet quite fixed in society, like those fragments of broken chains which we see hanging from the vault of an ancient edifice, and supporting nothing.—*Quarterly Review for September.*

CROMWELL.—"Cromwell, like the triumvirs, wanted also to concentrate, to simplify, and to perfect the Parliamentary government; and, as there is nothing less eccentric, more simple, and less complicated, than the absolute power of one single man, Cromwell secured the whole power to himself. But Cromwell was English; he did not impose his yoke in the name of a foreign power. Before he employed force against the Parliament, he waited patiently till that assembly had lost its popularity by its errors: he introduced his agents into it, excited them to act in direct opposition to public opinion, & reduced it to so great a degree of ignominy, that, when it endeavoured to assume a Parliamentary attitude, the time was past. Cromwell entered the House of Commons: he commanded his soldiers to overturn this puppet of national representation. His soldiers obeyed."—*Lucien Buonaparte's Memoirs*

Lady Kent articled with Sir Edward Herbert, that he should come to her when she sent for him, and stay with her as long as she would have him; to which he set his hand: then he articled with her, that he should go away when he pleased, and stay away as long as he pleased; to which she set her hand. This is the epitome of all the contracts in the world betwixt man and man, betwixt prince and subject; they keep them as long as they like them, and no longer.—*Selden.*

If Lord Brougham, in honesty and simpleness of heart, returns to devote to the cause of Reform his restless activity and powerful oratory, none will be more ready to welcome and praise him than ourselves. Most gladly will we allow "bygones to be bygones." But we must have evidence, in the steadiness and straightforwardness of his actions, that this is his sole purpose. If he returns to pester Lord Melbourne as before, with a series of intrigues—if he only comes back to to tell us again what he told the honest burghers of Inverness in 1834, "My own opinion is, that we have rather done too much than too little;" and "if we have done little in last session, I fear we shall do less in the next,"—why then we must send for Lord Durham to keep him in order. If Lord Brougham resumes his place in Parliament next session, watch him narrowly; and above all, watch the words and sections of his agents throughout the country.—*Glasgow Argus.*

Marriage is a desperate thing; the frogs in Æsop were extremecly wise, they had a great mind to some water, but they would not leap into the well, because they could not get out again.—*Selden.*

Genius is generally partial, for it is not often in the power of man to give that time and undisturbed attention to more than one pursuit which is necessary for great eminence. The causes which may divert an individual mind into any one track are many. A delicate organization, either in the eye or the ear, may be the proximate cause which induces, in a susceptible mind, a love of painting, or music. The physical temperament of an individual has a strong influence in directing his intellectual powers, whether, for instance, to poetry or metaphysics. Circumstances of life operate still more in deciding the current of his thoughts. If after these general remarks there is any mystery still hanging over the simple fact that men's minds are not all equal, but surpass each other, some in this talent, and some in that, we, at least, are not oppressed by the difficulty. We find it just as easy to admit an original disparity in that existence we call *the mind*, as an original difference in the size of *the phrenological organs.*—*Quarterly Review, for September.*

The DUKE of NORTHUMBERLAND some time ago received, through PRINCE LIEVEN, as a present from the Emperor of RUSSIA, a few specimens of a rare, indeed unique species of strawberry. The original was from the Caucasus. In flavour it partook of the richness of the cultivated kind, with that delicious aroma which only belongs to the wild; in colour it was of a snowy whiteness. His Grace, as is well known, is much attached to the study of botany, and valued the imperial present far beyond its intrinsic worth. A corner of the kitchen garden was set apart for the culture of the interesting exotic, which yielded fruit in abundance; and during its short season the *recherche* collations at Sion House frequently included two or three golden salvers of the much-esteemed fruit, rendered doubly interesting from its rude and wintry *habitat*, and the high station of its donor. His Grace's old gardener, who planted the strawberries, died, and was succeeded temporarily by one of the new-fangled sort, 'ycleped "scentific." This youth set about "reforming" with a vengeance, and commenced operations with the kitchen garden. "What! wild strawberries too, growing under his Grace's very nose; this will never do;" and suiting the action to the word, the "reforming gardener" with ruthless hands, plucked up the whole of his master's pet strawberries, root and branch, and threw them like weeds over the garden wall. His Grace's regret is increased by the circumstance that there is not a single specimen now left in England.—*John Bull, Octr,* 2.

There is not a vestige of the interior of the House of Commons now remaining, the whole of the galleries having been taken down and the seats of the members removed, preparatory to the improvements and alterations which are to take place. The gallery for the gentlemen who report the proceedings in Parliament is to be lowered, so that they may hear the speeches and see better than they did in the late gallery, where several speeches were inaudible to the person by whom it was occupied, as also in that allotted to strangers. The whole of the interior will be remodelled and rendered in every particular more convenient and eligible for its purposes. The ventilation of the House will be much improved, by preserving an equal temperature without the sudden gusts of cold air, which were a great annoyance. Connected with this improvement a lofty chimney, ascending from the house, has been erected. The expense of the alterations is estimated at about 12,000*l.*—*Times.*

We have thus scrutinized—with more attention, perhaps, than our readers will think the subject deserved—the theory of phrenology and the evidence on which it is founded. That such a system, and so supported, should have attained any favour, ought to be somewhat humiliating to our intellectual pride. There is a pleasure, however, in dogmatizing on the character of our neighbour, of understanding the most secret processes of his mind,—and this phrenology has rendered quite easy to persons heretofore considered as remarkable for anything but acuteness and perspicacity. We are willing to believe that some may have assumed a nominal belief in the *science* (!) merely for that air of surpassing knowledge which it gives to the adept. Many more, we know, are pleased to let it run its course, in hope that the observations of its disciples, by whatever system directed, may lead ultimately to some curious facts on the connexion between the brain and the phenomena of thought: this is its most favourable aspect. How much longer the absurdity has to live we pretend not to divine; reasoning, we suspect, however cogent, will do but little towards its extermination; and the doctors and disciples, groping and canting away in their complacent coteries, are far above attaching any sort of importance to the undeniable fact that no man of distinguished general ability has hitherto announced his adhesion to their creed.—*Quarterly Review for September.*

Opinion and affection extremely differ; I may affect a woman best, but it does not follow I must think her the handsomest woman in the world. I love apples best of any fruit, but it does not follow I must think apples to be the best of fruit. Opinion is something wherein I go about to give reason why all the world should think as I think. Affection is a thing wherein I look after the pleasing of myself.—*Selden.*

The Northamptonshire Tories had their "feed" at Northampton on Thursday. Mr. Maunsell, Mr. Cartwright, Sir Charles Knightley, Mr. Charles Ross, and Sir Thomas Fremantle, each delivered long speeches on the usual Tory topics. Mr. Ross and Sir Thomas Fremantle quoted Mr. *Buckingham* as authority for the honesty of the Tories and the duplicity of the Whigs!—*Spectator, Oct.* 1.

Lord Lyndhurst is gone to Paris; where Sir Robert Peel is now sojourning, and where it is said a congress of wise men will be held, to consult together on the means of resisting the Movement. Lyndhurst will, we suppose, be taken as the representative of the English Tories, having both the head to devise and the hand to execute. Peel may be useful to him, however, in Paris as in London.

Lyndhurst's arrival was not at first very pleasing to Lady Peel, for it announced a disappointment. The Paris correspondent of the *Courier* tells the anecdote to which we refer—

"During a soirée given by Lady Peel a few evenings ago, the arrival of a courier from England was announced. 'Oh?' exclaimed her Ladyship, starting from her seat, 'this is a message from the King, recalling my dear Sir 'Robert. Lord Lyndhurst had just entered the saloon, and undeceived her Ladyship, and fetched a sigh. A Frenchman who was present assured me that he never witnessed a more extraordinary change than took place in Lady Peel's features on hearing it 'Cétait bien tragique, je vous assure'"—*Ibid.*

The Indian ship the Lord William Bentinck, about whose fate there has been much anxiety, arrived at Bombay, from Sydney, on the 15th of June, The crew and passengers were all well.—*Ibid*

The King of Prussia has recently issued ordinances, of a persecuting nature, against the Jews, which have given great dissatisfaction to his more enlightened subjects. The King is said to be affected with a religious mysticism, that grows upon him continually: in other respects his intellect is unimpaired.—*Ibid.*

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